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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 93 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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N.Y.K. LINE

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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Awa Maru	I. Nerei ..	6,028	18thAp	4th May
*Salko Maru	K. Aoyama		14th ,,	30th Apl
*SanukMaru	K. Nakajima	5,872	30th ,,	4th May
Yehoshi Maru	T. Kinoshita,	3,958	15th May	31st ,,
Yamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st ,,	15th may
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,352	End ,,	Beg. use

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
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BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
22nd April	MEDONIA	11,089
29th ,,	MANTUA†	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KAISAR*	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	MALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,352
10th ,,	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,822
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†MANTUA †NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.
*KALYAN *DONGOLA } *Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
18th May	MASHOBRA	8 288
1st June	MANELA	8 303
15th ,,	MADURA	8 975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th May	MALWA	10.941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
26th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination
19th April.	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa,
20th ,,	RAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
21st ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
21st ,,	CHAKDARA	Busra direct.
24th ,,	LHASA	Karachi coasting.

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P. O. Box 122.

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P. O. Box 163.
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SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	17th Apr.	30th Ap.
Gyoko Maru	H. Ogata	20th ,,	3rd May
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	27th ,,	9th ,,
Honolulu ,,	S. Hirano	16th May	28th ,,
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	30th ,,	11th June

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
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Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 3st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 7,58,73,523.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	...	,, 2,44,74,608.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	,, 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

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General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ...	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

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Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yiotol
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATUURDAY, 22nd April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
By order of Ahmed Haji Mohamed Patel and on account and risk of Ruttonsy Ishwardas.
One Hupmobile Motor Car 15-20 H. P. five seater with Taxi metre in good runing order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ROUND WHITE PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Lackmidas Thaverdas and Narondas Haridas of Bahrein, and on account and risk of Hajee Ali bin Ahmed bin Saif of Bahrein:—

Lot No. 1—2 pearls about 31 chowes.
Lot No. 2—5 pearls about 93 chowes.
Lot No. 3—1 pearl about 12 chowes.
Lot No. 4—1 pearl about 18 chowes.
Lot No. 5—6 pearls about 22 chowes.
Lot No. 6—4 pearls about 31 chowes.
Lot No. 7—8—6 pearls about 69 chowes.
Lot No. 9—2 pearls about 7 chowes.
Lot No. 10—4 pearls about 40 chowes.
Lot No. 11—1 pearl about 5 chowes
Lot No. 12—4 pearls about 63 chowes.
Lot No. 13—3 pearls about 39 chowes.
Lot No. 14—2 pearls about 15 chowes.
Lot No. 15—1 pearl about 21 chowes.
Lot No. 16—1 pearl about 54 chowes.
Lot No. 17—2 pearls about 18 chowes.
Lot No. 18—1 pearl about 21 chowes.
Lot No. 19—2 pearls about 13 chowes.
Lot No. 20—Khaks about 15 taeiks.

The above will be on view from 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AND GOODWILL AND OUTSTANDINGS OF THE SHOP AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1135 of 1922 Vasuna vs. Vasuna), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Kambeker Street, all the piece-goods in one lot including the furniture, the right of occupancy of the shop and the goodwill of the shop in one lot and the outstandings of the firm in one lot.

The above will be on view on the day of sale from 11 a.m.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, RICH ARTISTIC FURNITURE, CARPETS, VASES SAFE, ETC.

SUIT NO. 4887 OF 1921.
CHARANDAS vs. MORARJI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 23rd April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, "Sobhag Mahal" next to the Sanatorium, very valuable and handsome household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, very rich ornaments, mogolica, Dresden, terracotta, Chinese, Japanese and English vases, figures, flower pots, etc., glass door show cases, suite of sofas and chairs, large wardrobes, mirror almyrahs, cabinet, sofas rich cabinets, large and small Persian and Brussels carpets, one English chiming grandfather's clock, chimes every hour, large zoonda cupboard, single and double bedsteads, Ottoman, wall clock, verandah benches, one very large double door iron safe by Harichund, one single door iron safe by Godrej, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable properties at French Road on the West side of French Road and opposite A. Hyland, Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the vendor Mr. Mohamedhai Esoftahai Jarwalla. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 20th April, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises on account and risk of Khan Bahadur Mohamedaly Abdul Kader the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of the Bombay City Improvement Trust land or ground being plot No. 99 of the Gamdevi estate of the said Trust together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at French Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 498 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by French Road, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by a passage, and on towards the South by a passage and wearing survey No. 3-7985 and assessed in the books of the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2608 (1) and Street No. 6 French Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables and huts standing thereon situate, lying and being at French Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 661 (six hundred and sixty-one) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 725 new No. 1-3276 old Survey No. 628 and new Survey No. 1-A.—7985, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property first abovementioned, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes of the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2606(1), 2608(3). (3—A), and Street Nos. 4 6b, and 6b, 6BB, French Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at French Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 935 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 725 New No. 3-3275 old survey No. 628 and new survey No. 3-385, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the French Road, on or towards the North by the property of

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

Ghellabhoy Haridas, and on or towards the South by the property of Laxaman Murary and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes of the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2608(2) and Street No. 5 and 6A, French Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLE, VALVET, SECOND HAND CLOTHING, WHITE LACES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 motor cycle with accessories.
4 cases Valvet.
3 Bales second-hand clothing containing ladies Jackets shorts, and ulsters.
4 Parcels white fancy laces.
13 cases containing American glass hand Churns of Dazey Churn Mfg., Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinara House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one Iron safe by Godrej marble top tables and teapoys etc., etc.

One 15-20 H. P. Five seater Hupmobile motor-car in good order.

Property will be on view 6 days before the sale and catalogues published.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY FIGURES, OLD CHINA CURIOS, SHUP NAMA AND GOLD EMBRIODERED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. M. K. Heeramaneck the following:—

One lot of rich carpets, 1 Box Ivory Gangifa 96 cards gold gilted libetian figures of Tora Emerald Engraved narshika, one "Shah Nama" Gold Churki Enamelled one lot of Gold rich Embroidered Dresses, Robes for Rajahs and Maharajah old Benares Saris, one lot Silver ware etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MASJID CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and Mr. Usman Haji Mahomed the Mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated 9-8-1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the undermentioned property on Thursday, the 4th day of May 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the following.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the building now standing or hereafter to be erected thereon situate lying and being at Musjid cross lane without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under Old No. 145-145 New No. 7463. Old Survey Nos. 1541-1542 and New Survey No. 980 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6400 (1-2) and Street No. 37-39 and which said land and premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Sweepers passage, on the West by the said Musjid Cross Lane, on the North by the property of the said Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim and on the South by the property of Tyab Abba Sherif.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 31 Nanabhoy Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 20th April, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, COTTON SEED AND COTTON LINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on this day THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at K. Shed, Chepura, Princess Dock, on account of the concerned, the undermentioned goods, ex. S.S. "Panani":—

175 Bags Rice, 216 Bags, Cotton Seeds, 4 Bales Cotton Line, damaged by water.

25 Bags Rice and Cotton Seeds, and 1 Bundle, Cotton Line, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. Rly. Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton damaged by fire:—

19 bales Akola Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Piano sliding dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, English ice refrigerator, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Show-room at No. 9, Dean Lane, Household furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, Swee-toned cottage piano, fancy writing tables and revolving book-stands, gramophone with records, glass door show cases, hat-stand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, English Ice Refrigerator, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is opened to view.

1 Reading Standard Motor Cycle with 2 seater side car in perfect running order.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Singer Sewing Machine A. C. Electric Table fan. Large size Electric stove with oven, American Wall Clock, Telescopic Electric Hall Lamp Platedware, Silverware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant at Tyeb Terrace Walkeshwar Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of oval dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers Singer Sewing Machine, Wall Clock, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables Electric A. C. Table fan, Electric large size stove with oven and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, silverware, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet ice box, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top wasing tables, platedware, etc.

The property of R. B. Shepherd, Esq., Asst. Manager, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.

Catalouges will be printed and property is opened to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS RANGOON MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 11-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Gangatrai Rukmanand and on account and at the risk of the constituents.

About 300 tons Rangoon Moulmein selected First class Teak squares short and long marks AB, GR and Co., GLP, WRD, DEM, ML, MNSM and DOS.

OF INTEREST TO MILLS & MILL & GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE OF RABETH BOBBINS & WADIA PIRNS OF WILSON BROS.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows St., for the order of Messrs. Mangaldas Jusungbhai and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Manilal M. Shah:

About 329 gross Rabeth Bobbins 5" of Wilson Bros.
About 369 gross Wadia pirns 6½" of Wilson Bros.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 142 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.

About 100 tons Moulmein Teak squares.

AND ALSO

By order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., and on account and at the riskof Seth Haji Esmail Haji Noormehamod Chandia.

40 first class Teak squares about 22 tons marked M.S.

132 first class Teak squares about 20½ tons marked S.H.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RY.

Under Instructions from the G. I. P. Ry Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act. of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 28th of April, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consting of bags of rice, wheat, linseed, bajra, jawari, Turmeric, Hirda and Gram, empty wooden Casks, packages of machinery, bundles of F. P. Cotton Forms, bedding coir ropes, gunnys, Iron tin and C. P. goods and cases of papers, pots, soap and bangles, etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and for lots about that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots full amount on demand, shall have to be paid and goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable property at Shamji Hassaji Street, otherwise called Samuel Street

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co.; Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Karabhoy the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May 1922 at 4-30 pm (S T) the following immoveable property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

A piece of land of the Quit and ground Rent tenure together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the west side of Shamji Hassaji Street otherwise called Samuel Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 248½ square yards or thereabouts but according to actual measurement 242 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 498, 1022, 1037—1039 1375 and 1408 New No. 6150 Old Survey No. 605, 607, 650, 653, 654, 655, 656 and New Survey No. 2235 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Shamji Hassaji Street also called Samuel Street on the West by Dariashan property on the North by the Mosque of Bene Israil Community and on the South by the property of Rattonsey Goculdas and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No 1619 and Street No 52-58: 2-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. at their office at 14R Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE TO DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, glassware, motor cars and contents of Nursing Home, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on The day THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, side board, Chesterfield suite lady's writing table, office table, revolving book-stand, glass panel almyrahs, wardrobe, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, chest of drawers low chairs English and Persian carpets, Singapore cane chairs, sewing machine, safe, old brassware, China ware, silverware, show cases, screen, meteafe, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, curtains, grand piano teapoys, electro platedware the contents of Nursing Home and 10 H. P., Clement Bayard motor car and Hupmobile, etc., etc.

The property of Col. A. Street, I.M.S.
The furniture is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table, carved flower table, glass panel almyrahs, dining table, dining chairs, dressing tables, double and single wardrobe, meat safe, teapoys, China vase, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, piano, one Overland motor car, etc.

By the order of Lieut. Goodwin and Capt. Ewens, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 25, Roberts Road, Colaba, next to H. A. Mess, near Sea, the following:—

Dining table, carved flower table, dumb-waiter, toilet table with mirror, sideboards, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs cubboards, drawing room suite, arm chairs, single and double wardrobe, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, cane chairs, desk chairs, chest of drawers, washband stand, hat stand, book case, upright piano (by Bluthner) and stool, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, ice chest, glassware, electric fans, China vase, corner cabinets, cheval glass one Overland 5-seater touring car, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror doors, cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By order of the H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

Re: E. V. Barron—
Deal wood box, wearing apparels, boots, shoes, trunk, etc.
Re: Dharsey Purshotam—
Trunk, wearing apparels, etc.
Re. G. L. E. O'Brien—
Bath tub, camp bookstand, camp, table, books, etc.
Re: W. Pallister—
Wearing apparels, drawing instruments brushes boots, shoes box, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1922.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy of Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 3½ per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Send testimonials and particulars to Box No. 7946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12699

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST, correspondent capable for managing office business. Apply with testimonials stating salary. Apply Box No. 7958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3369

WANTED—For a Film producing Co. A good OPPERATER, who must be a good Mechanic. Good prospects. Stating terms, apply sharp, to the GENERAL MANAGER, Lotus Film Co., Hyderabad (Deccan).
A R3413

WANTED in Bombay for Secretarial Work, a gentleman fully conversant with Native States Administration, whole or part time. Apply stating experience and Terms Box No. 7948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12716

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Better English Motor Tyres of [illegible] Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12558

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 90 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for High Class Hindus, one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station, Phone No. 3637.
C R3345

TO LET—FLOORS and ROOMS near Rly. Stns. at Dadar, Vikhroli and Bhandup. Apply OOMERSEY RAISEY & CO., New Church Bander Road, Bombay 9. Telephone No. 1823.
C R3419

TO BE LET.—Big Office Room in the Fort. Apply at Mr. BALSARA Architect's Office at 113, Medows Street.
C R3421

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., 1100, Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

A DARRACK MOTOR CAR is TO BE SOLD for taxi by instalment system. Apply Box No. 7954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3404

FOR SALE.—DAYTON CIELING FANS D. C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett, Apply THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens, Road, Bombay.
JA R3238

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keping. Banking, Law, Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—Rs. 1,000 capital for Soap Factory in runing concern. Monthly profits Rs. 500 guaranteed. Please apply Box No. 7955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3407

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16in. Vertical two mills and 15 H.-P. A.C. Electric Motor. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat Supply. Brand New for Rs. 2,250 lot. Few more remain unsold. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N

AEROPLANE CLOTH.

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B. TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 3.
Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 5 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.
10866

CURES GUARANTEED of CHRONIC DISEASES by a Specialist Physician staying short in Bombay. Please consult Dr. SITULA, National Hindu Lodge, Charni Road, between 8 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 6 p.m.
R3405

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO,, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1922, at 4-30 (S. T.) o'clock, in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions.

RESOLUTION I.

That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to the Company's objects to be altered by substituting the following for clause III of such Memorandum of Association, viz:—

III. The objects for which the Company is established are—

(a) To carry on the business of cotton manufacturers and of merchants, importers of and dealers in cotton, waste and silk and all products thereof, and the business of cotton spinners and doublers, combers and weavers, and of dyers, bleachers and cleaners, and manufacturers of and dealers in dyeing and bleaching materials; and to comb, spin, wind weave, scour, clean, prepare, render marketable and deal in cotton waste, silk and other like substances; and to manufacture, work up, buy, sell, and deal in linen, cloth, silk satin, satinette, plush, velvet, velveteen, yarn, thread, and other goods and fabrics.

(b) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(c) To acquire and deal with the property following:—

(1) The business property and habilities of any company firm or person, carrying on any business within the objects of this Company.

(2) Lands, buildings, easements and other interests in real estate.

(3) Plant, machinery, personal estate, and effects.

(4) Patents, patent rights or inventions, designs, trade marks or secret process.

(5) Shares or stock or securities in or of any company or undertaking the acquisition of which may promote or advance the interests of this Company.

(d) To perform or do all or any of the following operations, acts or things:

(1) To sell, let, dispose of or grant rights over all or any property of the Company.

(2) To erect buildings, plant and Machinery for the purpose of the Company.

(3) To make experiments in connection with any business of the Company and to protect any inventions of the Company by letters patent or otherwise.

(4) To grant licenses to use patents, designs or secret processes of the Company.

(5) To manufacture plant, machinery, tools, goods and things for any of the purposes of the business of the Company.

(6) To draw, accept and negotiate bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments.

(7) To borrow money or to receive money or deposit either without securities or secured by debentures, debenture, stock (perpetual or terminable), mortgage or other security charged on the undertaking or all or any of the assets of the Company, including uncalled capital.

(8) To lend money, with or without security, and to invest money of the Company in such manner (other than in the shares of this Company) as the directors think fit.

(9) To enter into arrangements for joint woking in business or sharing profits, or for amalgamation with any other Company, firm or person carrying on business within the objects of this Company.

(10) To sell the undertaking and all or any of the property of the Company for cash, or for stock, shares or securities of any other Company, or for other consideration.

(11) To provide for the welfare of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company, or any predecessors in business of the Company, and the wives, widows, and families of such persons by grants of money or other aid of otherwise as the Company shall think fit.

(12) To subscribe to, or otherwise aid, benevolent, charitable, national or other institutions, or objects of a public character, or which have any moral or other claims to support or aid by the Company by reason of the locality of its operations or otherwise, and to make donations to such persons and in such cases as may be seem expedient.

(13) To distribute in specie of the Company properly distributable amongst its members.

(e) To do all or any of the things herein before authorised either alone, or in conjunction with, or as factors, trustees or agents for others or by or through factors, trustees or agents.

(f) To do all such other things as are incidental or conductive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

RESOLUTION II.

That Clause VI of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be deleted.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on Monday, the 15th day of May 1922, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting, and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

The Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.
The 18th day of April, 1922.

NOTICE.

WHY NOT INVEST IN POLISH BONDS? —It is likely to bring you a fortune. No Speculation. No Risk. Drop a line to—Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., 24, Strand Road, Calcutta, for detailed informations.
C12690

NOTICE.

GERMAN MARKS—Surely it is profitable to invest in now? Deal direct with Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. Excellent services at your disposal on request.
C12691

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 50(Rupees Fifty) per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1921, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 27th March, 1922, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of April, 1922, at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Dividened Warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered address in due course.

An intimation of change of address be given to the Company.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
A. H. COMPTON,
Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th April, 1922.
C12698

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR in Applied Mechanics and Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.

The candidate should be a graduate in Engineering or an Associate Member of a Technical Institution of high standing.

He must be possessed of a good knowledge of Applied Mechanics and he should preferably have had practical experience in Engineering Workshops and in a Drawing Office or Designing work.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 150—10—200 efficiency bar—10—250.

The starting salary is Rs. 150 per mensem. The first year will be on probation.

Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before 10th May, 1922.

R. S. CREE BROWN,
Principal.

13th April, 1922.
C12734

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have purchased undermentioned property at the Auction Sale held on the 11th day of April, 1922, by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., under-instructions from Haji Jan Mahomed Adam and Haji Adam Haji Jusab Arabani Executors of the Will of Haji Jusab Haji Sidick free from all claims and incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to much claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abondoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registeration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five and five upon nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Asvenue under Old Nos. 135-524, New No. N/13645, Old Survey Nos. 268/270 and New Survey No. 12/3554 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3877 (1) and Street No. 64 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a Gully and partly by the property of Haji Cassum Agboatwalla on the South by the Public passage, on the East by a Gully and partly by the property of Mariambai, wife of Sheriff Ahmed Ghorge and on the West by the said Ripon Road.

MULJI THAKUREDAS AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1922.
C12753

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits (Estate and effects) of JOSHI DEOJI DAMODAR of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a turban folder residing at Holi Chackla within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

JOSHI KANJI KHIMJI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, of Bombay, constituted attorney of Bai Tamubai widow of the deceased residing at Mandwi (Cutch) in the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Cutch ..... Petit-ioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estates of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 4th day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 5th day of April, 1922.

Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI AND Co.
Petitioner's attorney.
C12754

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1922, at 3.30 p.m. (Standard Time).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th May, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of The Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.
Agents, The Indian Cement Co. Ltd.

Bombay, 12th April, 1922.
C12752

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in a STORM-WATER DRAIN in Mugbhat Cross Lane will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 27th day of April, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Ag. Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 19th April, 1922.
TA C12755

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of old records and waste paper from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Offices situate in the Town and Island of Bombay.

Forms of tenders giving full particulars can be had free on application from the undersigned.

G. E. R. SLADE.
Ag. Controller of Stores.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mahalakshmi.
Bombay, 13th April, 1922.
TA C12751

AMUSEMENTS

THE "STAR"
presents
To-night! and This Week!!
A Unique Historical MILLION-DOLLAR Picture
"THE REDEMPTION OF MARY MAGDALENE"
Showing Mary's Associations with Christ.
Complete 8 Parts. Full Story.
A Unique opportunity for Lovers of Truth. Every son and daughter of Christianity must NECESSARILY see this Splendid, Highly Instructive and Most Inspiring subject.
On Special Request of our patrons and public we have arranged to exhibit complete story in 8 parts This Week.
SEE IT AT
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
4 Shows Daily commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Extra Matinee at 3-30.
Special "Ladies" Show Every Thursday at 3-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!
An Intensely Interesting Human Drama
"The House Without Children"
A Splendid Select Society Picture.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success
To Meet the Further Demands of Hindu —Moho- medan—Parsi etc.
PATRONS
THE ARYASUBODH NATAK MANDLI
Have decided to perform
3——MORE PLAYS——3
"ASURI LALSA"
ON
Friday 21-4-22 at 9-30 p. m.
Saturday 22-4-22 at 3-30 p. m.
Monday 24-4-22 at 9-30 p. m.
At the
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
After performing above plays the company will return to Poona.
Seats can be booked in advance at the MADHAVASHRAM Next to WEST END CINEMA.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
A WEEK MORE
"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"
The great devotee of Gujarath in 7 Reels
Produced by National Film Company.
Directed and Photographed by Mr. S. N. Patanker
COMING
Pathe Production
THE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHT
The most powerful story in 9 Reels
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday & Monday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M
Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

IMPERIAL
NEXT WEEK
PATHE'S LATEST & GREATEST PRODUCTION
The Tales of
"One Thousand and one Nights"
(In Pathe Colour)
BETTER THAN
"SULTANESS OF LOVE."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
STARRING
MADAME NATHALIE AND AN ALL STAR CAST.
The most Gorgeous and Ambitious Production of the year.
NEXT WEEK *NEXT WEEK*

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus Girgaum.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
TO-NIGHT
MAHARASTRAS
Greatest historical production
"DAMAJI"
THE GREAT SAINT OF DAMAJI
He lived to face famine.
He gave good food to thousands when ever herbs were denied to mankind.
SEE IT TO-NIGHT
DON'T MISS IT.

WEST-END CINEMA.
(Charni Road)
K. D. & BROTHERS, Present
THOS. H. INCE'S UNIQUE FILM
CIVILIZATION
CIVILIZATION
CIVILIZATION
10 Parts
It has very great lessons to impart.
Educative force is wonderful introduction of Christ is very marvellous.
ITS MORAL TONE IS NERV EFFECTIVE
SEE IT NOW
LAST CHANCE TO HAVE A PEEP OF 1914 ONCE AGAIN.
TIME AS USUAL

GLOBE CINEMA
LAVA-KUSH
FROM THE GREAT HINDU EPIC
"THE RAMAYAN."
TIME AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"SOME BRIDE"
Featuring
WINSOME VIOLA DANA.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
Presents
KAAI'S ROYAL HAWAIIAN TROUBADORS.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-45 & 10 P. M.
FLORENCE REED
In a Magnificent production of a tremendous story
"THE ETERNAL SIN"
Adapted from Victor Hugo's Great French Drama
"LUCRETIA BORGIA"

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Great Hindu Epic
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest.
This Week 2nd Instalment.
(Parts 7th to 11th)
Come and See the Story of the Ages
Gorgeous Scenery.
Ancient Temples
Wonderful Illusions
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All Lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this Stupendous Production.
The First Indian Serial.

Under public patronage
Lalitkala Darshak
SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHOSALE, Esq.
will stage at
Grant Road Bombay Theatre,
on
Saturday 22-4-22 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.
Sunday 23-4-22 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
RAKSHI MAHATWAKANKSHA

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No, if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

AMRUT NJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrut anjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains sheumatiem, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all ACHES and PAIN
GANDHI CALENDER 4 As:

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 18th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	10 42
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 50
New York, 10-30 a.m. May	18 93
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July	17 52
	Oct. 17 51
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. May	16 88
July	16 90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 18th.

Months	To-day's Price.
April	—
May	10 20
June	—
July	10 16
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 99
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 15
May	10 15
June	10 14
July	10 14
August	10 06
September	10 01
Oct.	9 99
Novembers	9 94
December	9 90
January	9 88
February	9 86
March	9 85

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 18th

Months	To-day's price.
April	16 30
May	16 35
June	16 50
July	16 70
Aug.	16 80
September	17 00
Oct.	17 25
Nov.	17 30
Dec.	17 35
Jan.	17 45

Manchester cloth market quiet fair enquiry.
Yarns—Steady—Moderate demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 18th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" " Fully Good	7 40
" " Fine	7 80
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 30
" " " Fully Good	8 70
" " " Fine	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 65
M. G. Sciade Good,	6 90
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 70

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 18th.

Total in Sight	9,028,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	460,000
East Indian " "	146,000
American " "	3,541,000
Other " "	384,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 17th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain	23,000
" " to Continent	4,000
" Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	17 94
Futures at New York July	17 49
Futures at New York Oct.	17 65
Futures at New York Jan.	17 25
Spot Cotton at New York	18 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans May	16 93
Futures at New Orleans July	16 91
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	11 1/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 3/8

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	148,000
" Exports to Great Britain	56,000
" " to France and Continent	152,000
" " to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,003,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,038,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 18th.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8
" 2 months hence	33 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 18th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Paid	55/3
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	56
Australian 62 lbs. April Sellers	56/6
Tone :—Firmer.	
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	3,285,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 16 7 8
Hongkong	£ 110
National	£ 39 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—Firmer,	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Sellers	£ 8 3/4
Teria Rapeseed :—Apl.-May Sellers firm	17 1/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Buyers	£ 19 1/2
Tone :—Upward tendency,	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 87 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/4
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 100 5/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	59 3 4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 3/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 111 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April	8 7/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone :—Steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-Sellers	19/3
Do. Do. June July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6
Tone :—Steadily held.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 19

To-day 3 points higher were reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 464 and advanced to Rs. 466 at which prices it remained steady till 4 p.m. F. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 485½ and eased to Rs. 483. From this level it improved to Rs. 488 on buying by Japanese Houses, and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 487. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 381 and going down to Rs. 379 improved to Rs. 384 remaining Rs. 382 at 4 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 396 and going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 399½ therate 4 p.m. was Rs. 397 F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 344 and July Rs. 353 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday, and the demand was moderate. About 4000 bs. only are reported to have changed hands. The Marwari Bazar closed at Rs. 486½ for Broach July-August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 485 and closed at Rs. 480.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 19th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	480
" " "	July August	480
Fully Good Bengal	May	341
" " "	July	351
Fine Oomra	May	369 1/2
" " "	July	388
Southern May/June		356

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	466
" " "	July August	486
Fully Good Bengal	May	347
" " "	July	355
Fine Oomra's	May	382
" " "	July	397
Southern May/June		472

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19th

Description, Super Fine & Good Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and sind			
Punjab	370	350	330
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	400	385	370
M. G. Central P. No. 1	430	415	400
M. G. Central P. No 2	415	400	385
M. G. Broach	420	470	460
M. G. Punjab American	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 18th April 1922.

Cotton	17327	Bales.
Wheat	4824	Cwt.
Linseed	7846	"
Rape, etc	3018	"
Ginnelly seed	2425	"
Poppyseed	41	"
Groundnute	1724	"
Castorseed	9724	"
Rice	1740	"
Myrabollams	1348	"
Cottonseed	12595	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	934	"
Juwar	577	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	320	"
Coal	1233	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19th.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 3 32
Bank Demand	1/3 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/3 3/8
Fcs. Demand	300
American Dollars	362
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	269
Japan	170
Singapor	184

Market Quiet.

MILL STORES MARKET.

April 19

The market continued rather nervous and several important commodities have gone down considerably. Healds have been quoted at nearly Rs. 2-9-6 and Reeds at Rs. 0-4-9. There is a distinct tendency on the part of stock holders to clear off their stocks, since, several weak holders are too nervous, owing to financial stringency. The quotations from Manchester have not been easier since, last coupleof week. The last forward rate was nearly 34d. C. I. F. Bombay. The quotations are as under :—

Healds Rs. 2-10-0; Reed Rs. 0-5-0.

Roller Cloth Rs. 10-0-0; Sizing Flannel Rs. 5-4-0.

Bandings Card, comb and rin Rs. 1-4-0.

Pickers No. 4 Rs. 75-0-0; Picking Bands Rs. 2-3-0.

Slubbing tabes Rs. 40-0-0; Roving tubes Rs. 33-0-0.

Conical persi 5" Rs. 7-0-0; Rng Rabbeth Rs 12-8-0.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

April 19

The quotations are as under :—

Sodium Sulphide U. A. Rs. 24-8-0 (quiet.)

Sodium Japanese Rs. 20 (quiet.)

Zinc Chloride Rs. 22-8-0 (no activity.)

Magnesium Chloride Rs. 8.

Epsom salt Rs. 8 (little demand.)

Aniline salt Rs. 1-1-0 (great scarcity.)

Antimony salt Rs. 1-1-0.

Glauber salt Rs. 5-6-0.

Bichromate soda Rs. 62.

Bichromate potash Rs. 72 (steady.)

Bleaching power Rs. 20 (dull.)

Brown sugar lead Rs. 34-8-0 (poor enquiry.)

Caustic soda 98 per cent. Rs. 32 (fair demand.)

Sago flour Rs. 15 (market active.)

Farina Rs. 22-8-0.

Litharge Rs. 40.

Potash Chlorate Rs. 0-5-0 (up-country demand.)

Strontium nitrate Rs. 0-6-6.

Yellow prussiate potash Rs. 1-7-0.

Sulphate alumina Rs. 11-8-0.

Barreta Rs. 0-5-0.

Alum Rs. 15-0-0.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 19

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-7-0.

Bars Gold forward 28-6-0.

Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-4-0.

Barsisilver ready 91-15-0.

Bars Silver 1st settlement 91-13-0.

Bars Silver 2nd settlement 29-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/32.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/16.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/32.

On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/8.

On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/8.

On London Bank's buying TT 1/3 5/32.

On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/16.

Tone of Exchange Quite Market.

On Paris Bank's selling DD Frcs. 295.

On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 315.

On Paris Bank's buying DD 305.

On Japan Bank's selling TT Rs. 170½.

On Japan Bank's selling buying 60 D/st D P 165½.

On Hongkong Bank's selling D D199.

On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 269.

On Singapore Bank's selling DD 184.

On New York Bank's selling D D 362.

London Gold ready sh. 93-4.

London Silver ready d. 33-10.

London Silver forward d. 33-10.

Tone of Silver China bought, Steady.

Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.

American Exchange dollars 4.41½.

French Exchange Frcs. 47.50.

Swiss Exchange 22.70.

Belgium Exchange 51.50.

Italian Exchange 81.00.

German Exchange Mrks. 1290.

Prague Exchange Krons. 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57.

5 per cent War Loan 82.

4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.

4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.

5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12.

5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.

6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.

6 pe rcent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.

6½ per cent Development Loan due 1925 103.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64.

6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 84.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64.

SHARES.

The Market closed with very little business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1340, India 116, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 65 x.d.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Alliance 320, Apollo 91/4, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1160, By. Dyeing 1380, Bradbury 1080, Century 805, Cent. India 47/, Colaba Land 2240, Corrla 265, Crescent 560, Currimbhoy 1630, David 1437/8, x.d., Edw. Sassoon 525 E. D. Sassoon 5, Elphiphistone 140, Fazulbhoy 1390, Gokuk 232/8, Ind. Bleaching 217/8, Ind. Malwa 607/8 Jamshed (Mfg. 520, Kastoorchand 1025, Khatao 580, Kohinoor 3165, Luxmi Cotton 5150, Mathuradas 915, Meyer Sassoon 335, New Great 795, New Ci. 690, Pabani 905, Pearls 1105, Phoenix 940, Premier 170, Planet 267/8, Shapurji 381 4 Simplex 805, Swan 1100, 5015 x.d., Tata Mill 1210n, Vishnu Cotton 2225.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 575, B. Burma 495, B. Burma N. I. 140 pr, Bt. Burma Pet 9/2, By. Tram 116/4, Bundi. Cement 40, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord 240, Katni Defd. 1125 New India 20, Tata Iron Ord 60, Tata Iron Defd. 1978, Tata Iron N. Ord 53/12, Tata Iron N. Defd. 160 Tata Hydro 835, Tata Oil 50, and Scindia Steam 6/6.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	20	m 11 4	29	2	20	m 4 42	14 10
		11 12a	29	2		5 1a	15 11
F	21	m 7 31	23	2	21	m 1 52	20 3
		8 20a	24	10		1 18a	20 2
S	22	m 8 42	23	11	22	m 2 39	19 6
		9 2a	25	3		2 1a	19 10
S	23	m 9 30	24	10	23	m 3 10	18 9
		9 35a	25	10		3 4a	19 3
M	24	m 10 8	25	1	24	m 3 39	17 10
		10 6a	26	4		3 46a	18 8
Tu.	25	m 10 42	26	8	25	m 4 8	17 0
		10 37a	26	9		4 25a	18 1
W	26	m 3 24	24	6	26	m 9 14	18 3
		4 2a	25	6		0 51a	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl.	20 (Thursday) Sunrise.	6h. 29m. Sunset.	6h. 54m.
"	21 (Friday) "	6h. 28m. "	6h. 54m.
"	22 (Saturday) "	6h. 33m. "	6h. 53m.
"	23 (Sunday) "	6h. 33m. "	6h. 53m.
"	24 (Monday) "	6h. 32m. "	6h. 53m.
"	25 (Tuesday) "	6h. 31m. "	6h. 53m.
"	26 (Wednesday) "	6h. 30m. "	6h. 54m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.8m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 8h. 13.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 36.3m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 19h. 58.7m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, April 18th.

Thease of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Fehr is		29.736
Temperature of Air	Degree	85.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79.1
Dew Point	"	76 9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.760
Extent of cloudy sky (the w clearsky cloudy—10)		1.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	91.2
Minimum do do do	"	80.6
General direction of Wind		
from midnight to midnight	S E, W, WSW, SSW	
Movement of Wind do	miles.	141

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 19th April, 1922, giving data proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly cloudef. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Multan and Ambala. Night temperature is above the average at Lahore and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is lower than usual. Night temperature is generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess, and rose to 112 degrees at Jacobabad, yesterday afternoon. Night temperature is also above normal there, but is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar, but is in excess at Neemuch. Day temperature is generally above normal, Deesa recording a maximum of 110 degree. Night temperature is lower than usual in Central India west and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is below normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.39" of rain and Karkar 0.23". Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and day temperature are above normal at Karwar. Nights are generally warmer than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is higher than usual at Poona and Ahmednagar; night temperature is in excess at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Local rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen in the south Konkan, south Malabar and in the neighbourhood of the Nilgiris. The disturbance noticed yesterday along the frontier lies over Rajputana to-day, but has so far been productive of no rain; it is causing high temperature in Sind and Baluchistan. Seas are reported slight to moderate on the Malabar coast, and rough at Colombo; weather is probably slightly unsettled in the southeast Arabian sea.

Forecast.—Thundershowers are again likely in Malabar and the Konkan and possibly in the Bombay Deccan; A few dustorms or thunderstorms are probable in the Punjab and north Rajputana.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 18TH APRIL, 1922.

There have been local thundershowers in the Bay Islands, Tenasserium and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Tavoy half an inch; and Mergui one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Temp in shade: Maximum of last 24 hours	Minimum of last 24 hours	Rainfall: Hours	Past 24 hours	Total last 24 hrs to 8 a.m.	Temperature at 8 a.m.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
Do. 18th	96 2	70.2	63	..	1.97	+1.33
Jask	94 5	79.2	50	..	5.72	+1.68
Muskat	99.1	85.0	96	..	1.93	—1.85
Do. 18th	97.1	78.7	57	..	1.98	—1.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.7	67.5	17	..	1.69	—2.01
Rawalpindi	86.9	58.5	57	..	11.80	+1.81
Lahore	93.2	62.3	17	..	1.66	—2.11
Kissar	99.4	68.7	10	..	1.23	—0.62
Ambala	98.3	63.8	33	..	6.79	—2.9
Delhi	93 8	62 6	29	..	0.85	—2.84
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	97.4	70.8	34	..	0.90	—1.64
Manipuri	100.3	69.9	32	..	0.75	—1.84
Jhanso	101 3	72.1	33	..	1.32	—0.9
Cawnpore	100 2	72.9	24	..	2.36	—0.08
Allahabad	105	..	22	..	1.58	—0.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	106.1	68.6	29	..	2.60	+1.39
Karachi	88.7	72.8	93	..	1.49	—0.14
Ajmer	4.8	63.4	34	..	0.08	—1.3
Jalpur	96.3	64.2	23	..	0.28	—1.37
Kotah	100.0	73.6	15	..	0.05	—1.56
Mount Abu	86.8	71.4	7	..	0.27	—0.94
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	103.6	66.1	70	..	0	—0.55
Dwarka	87.7	76.	77	..	0	—0.82
Veraval	87.4	67.6	29	..	0.04	—0.42
Rajkot	105.1	65.0	20	..	0	—0.51
Bhavnagar Para	104.8	71.2	8	..	0	—0.56
Surat	103.1	75.4	28	..	0	—0.43
Ahmedabad	103.4	4.8	12	..	0	—0.43
Deesa	108.9	67.3	1	..	0	—0.23
Neemuch	99.1	65 6	51	..	0.48	—0.89
Indore	101.6	65.1	33	..	0.36	—0.75
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	101.3	68.8	24	..	2.36	—0.67
Saugor	100.2	71.2	1	..	1.95	—0.42
Hosangabad	104.7	72.8	17	..	2.80	+0.85
Khandwa	107.0	66.8	23	..	2.20	—0.86
Akola	103.5	71.5	19	..	2.38	—0.16
Amroto	107.2	81.2	5	..	0.58	—1.09
Nagpur	103.2	78.3	12	..	0.64	—1.39
Chanda	107.5	79.4	26	..	1.22	—2.16
Raipur	101.2	70.1	30	..	1.29	—1.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.6	80.6	80	..	0	—0.66
Ratnagiri	90.9	81.1	71	..	0.41	—0.63
Marmugoa	88.9	86.9	77	0.19	1.34	—0 15
Karwar	92.9	82.9	74	0.28	1.17	—1 03
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Madgaon	.. ..	68.3	7	..	0.76	—0.41
Ahmednagar	103.2	71.3	9	..	1.03	—0.11
Poona	103.9	70.3	47	..	0.51	—1.04
Sholapur	.. ..	..	45	0.08	2.14	5.10
Bijapur	101.4	77.5	68	..	6.59	4.70
Belgaum	96.5	69.7	47	0.01	6.26	3.09
Aurangabad	103.9	77.8	3	..	1.50	—0.14
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.4	77.1	37	..	3.49	1.26
Hyderabd	102.1	76.7	56	..	7.01	4.23
MALABARAND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	92.4	82.3	74	0.02	1.77	—2.76
Calicat	88.8	80.5	81	..	5.18	—3.33
Cochin	90.7	77.1	79	0.03	14.98	1.12
Colombo	87.7	74.1	95	0.58	20.14	—18.30
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	93.8	77.1	74	..	3.50	—3.8
Bellary	100.6	78.5	52	..	4.05	+1.67
Cuddapah	104.4	81.0	65	..	3.27	—2.02
Madras	98.2	78.7	74	..	9.59	—11.61
Bangalore	92.8	71.2	78	..	4.80	+0.08
Colmtore	97.1	76.8	76	0.37	9.16	—2.31
Trichinopoly	98.5	78.0	71	..	5.86	—3.94
Negapatam	90.6	81.6	68	..	13.04	—1 6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.

R I M Hardinge, Salmond, Suez.

S S Marie Maersk, Hansen, Durban.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Bahrein, Voller, Jeddah

S S Levanzo, Bonnocore, Genoa.

S S Karagola, Durwell, Durban, etc.

S S Kings Mere, Fairweather, Australia.

S S Liebenfels, Schwarz, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.

Steamer Burma Maru for Kobe, etc.

Steamer Ava Maru for Kobe, etc.

Steamer River Trent for New York.

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.

S S Marie Maersk :—The steamer Marie Maersk, 3037 tons, Captain H M Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Bahrein :—The T M Coy's steamer Bahrein, 1403 tons, Captain R. C. Voller, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Levanzo :—The M Italiana steamer Levanzo, 2469 tons, Captain A. Bonnocore, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garagola :—The B I S N Coy's African mail steamer Garagola, 3647 tons, Captain H. F. Darvell, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kingsmere :—The steamer Kingsmere, 3852 tons, Captain J J Fairweather, will sail to-day from harbour for Australia, with ballast.

S S Liebenfels :—The W and A. Graham Coy's steamer Liebenfels 3852 tons, Captain K Schwarz, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo with same bottom cargo.

EXPORT.

April 19.

S S Macedonia for London :—1 bdle wool carpet, M A A and A. Gorji; 4 bales wool carpets, M. Santadass; 3 bdle fox skin, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons, 8 bdle lamb skin, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons; 15 cwt. gum copal J Khaddar and Co.; 30 cwt. fishmaws, H A Mohomed and Sons; 335 cwt. kismiss, K Budha and Co.; 45 cwt. gum olibanum, E. Virjee and Co.; 201 cwt. kismiss, E Virjee and Co.; 37 sunkhla, E Virjee and Co. 55 cwt dry chillies, H Baldamdass and Co.; 320 cwt dill seed, J Parmanand and Co.; 200 cwt. dill seed, A. Durst; 200 cwt. kurdeeseed, A Durst; 200 cwt. kang seed, A Durst; 24 cwt. cashew nuts, C. Jivanlal and Co. 7 cwt dry chillies, S Gordhan and Sons; 47 cwt. soowa seed, S. Gordhan and Sons; 4½ cwt ivory, H. Laljee and Co.; 4 bales wool carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency; 21 bales cotton, carpet, King King and Co.; 283 cwt. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 10 case bristles, Cox's Shiping Agency.

S S Circassia for Liverpool :—200 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate, 100 case curry powder, R K Poonja, 131 bale wool, D Koondanmal 94 bales wool, M. Balia; 39 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.; 11 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co.; 99 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 80 bales wool, S. Madangopal; 208 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. 2001 cwt. myrabolans B. Damjee and Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow :—267 cwt staves of empty hds, Spenced and Co.; 144 cwt. heads and hoops of hhds, Spencer and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles :—200 cwt. groundnut seed, Strauss and Co.

S S City of Sydney for Hull :—415 cwt. dill seed, J. Dayall 200 cwt. dill seed A Durst; 2000 cwt. homemeal, E C Nanji.

S S Concordia for Hull :—2000 cwt. c myrabolans, F F. Campbell and Co.; 159 cw. myrabolans, Ji Jivanlal and Co.; 12000 cwt. castorseed, Ralli Bros. 30,000 cwt cotton seed. Volkart Bros.

S S East Cape for New York :—10400 cwt. castorseed, Ralli Bros. 99 cwt. gum karaya, N. Mooljee and Co.; 201 cwt. gum kadaya S Chapsee and Co;

S S Duffield for Dunkirk :—4094 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 6000 cwt groundnuts, Strauss and Co. 5998 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Duffield for Leith :—20000 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 29300 cwt linseed. Ralli Bros.

S S Tevere for Venice :—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

S S Tefere for Trieste :—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 15000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Iris for Havre :—504 cwt. c myrabolams C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Iris for Hamburg :—165 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 7 bales goat hair, R. Ramier and Co.

S S Tuscan Prince for Hamburg :—110 bales cotton fly, K. Thacker and Co.; 297 bales cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.; 250 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

S S River Trent for New York :—252 bales cotton, D Bhanji; 200 bales cotton, G Virjee and Co.

S S Australia for Hamburg :—50 cwt gum Arabic, R K Poonje;

S S Olympia for Marseilles :—6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1899 cwt. teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai :—10 bdles fox skin, M. Mubin and Co. 1 bdle fox skin K B H Karimbaksh and Son.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong :—376 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Moji :—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha;

S S Kidderpore for Kobe :—1500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe :—500 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co. 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 18 cwt. gum kathiro, M H Dehdashti;

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai :—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe :—200 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co.; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. Manilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Tdg Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka :—600 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORT.

April 19.

S S Koweit from Jeddah. Agents :—Bombay and Persia S N Co. and The Arab Steamers Ltd. :—3 bdles coffee, 100 pkgs fish 100 pkgs fish fins, 1 bag fruits, 111 pkgs gum, 12 bdles skin, 4 bales canvas, 89 bags wax 22 cases specie.

S S Australia from London Agents :—B I S N Co. Ltd :—4570 casks cement, 3752 tons, coal, 358 cases medicines, 8 cases quinine, 9 cases drugs, 400 bags almonds, 203 crates glass bottles, 8 cases glass bottles, 10 cases glassware, 25 cases gum mastic, 90 cases beer 130 cases ale, 20 cases brandy, 25 cases sherry 705 cases gin, 100 cases vinegar, 35 cases whisky, 170 cases wine, 39 cases spirits, 121 bdles brass sheets, 200 bdles brass circles, 60 drums blending oil, 250 linseed oil, 40 drums paint oil, 30 cases paper, 26 cases paint, 140 pkgs paint, 251 drums paint 4425 kegs paint, 120 cks whiting, 350 sacks whiting 86 cases colour, 139 drums varnish, 117 c-s oil varnish, 125 drums turpentine, 222 drums turpentine substitute, 100 brls coal pitch, 20 cases olives, 2010 bags sugar, 28 brls talow 92 cks tallow, 2 cases t

AUTOCRACY IN KATHIAWAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the wound of the Illegal imprisonments and forcible deportations of Messrs. Mansukhlal and Manilal from Rajkot is still fresh and while the people of Kathiawad have not yet recovered from that shock, news comes from Limbdi of similar action having been taken against Mr. Amratlal D. Sheth, the editor of "Saurashtra", by the authorities of the Limbdi State.

The account of the action taken against Mr. Amratlal at Limbdi as published in the "Saurashtra" of the 15th instant has been read by all the subjects of Limbdi State in particular and all other citizens of Kathiawad residing in Bombay, with feelings of great pain and horror. It has caused a sense of grave alarm and has revealed with a rude shock the helplessness of their position as subjects of Indian States and the territories known as Agency areas.

Mr. Amratlal is a native of Limbdi and belongs to the leading ancient "Sheth" family of that place. He is a High Court Vakil and was a First Class Magistrate at Limbdi which post he resigned last year with a view to render public service to the province of Kathiawad. Ever since his resignation he has worked ceaselessly day and night for the amelioration of the oppressed millions of Kathiawad and has materially and substantially contributed to the present political awakening of the province. The starting of the weekly Gujerati newspaper called the "Saurashtra" is due solely to his labours and the immense popularity which the paper has acquired within the very short period of its existence furnishes the most eloquent testimony to the inexhaustible energy and intelligence of Mr. Amratlal. The paper at present commands a circulation of close upon 5,000 (five thousand) and it is daily increasing. Through the columns of this paper Mr. Amratlal has advocated the cause of the suffering millions of Kathiawad in a manner so brave and fearless that it has won the most profound admiration from even Mr. Amratlal's political enemies. He is one of the few ardent spirits of Kathiawad who are inspired with a lofty patriotism and cannot tolerate injustice or oppression from anybody whatever his status and his might and who are pledged and determined to put down injustice and oppression at the sacrifice of all their property, liberty and even life.

Mr. Amratlal was at Limbdi on the 13th instant and took part in organizing the *hartal*. No pressure was brought upon anybody and the *hartal* was as voluntary as it was complete. Everything passed off peacefully and quietly and when Mr. Amratlal was about to leave Limbdi for Ranpur he was served with an order under the signature of Mr. Vrajlal, Acting Karbhari, "directing Mr. Amratlal to leave Limbdi and not to enter it until further orders"; the reasons for this action were stated to be that Mr. Amratlal took part in certain demonstrations against the British Government and it, therefore, involved disloyalty to the State, a novel doctrine which the clever brain of the official who drafted the order seems to have invented, for the first time.

Mr. Amratlal is a native of Limbdi, owns immoveable property there and his ancestors have been living in Limbdi long before the predecessors of the present Chief settled there. He immediately declined to submit to such an illegal order behind which there was no sanction except the arbitrary will of the Chief backed by force in the form of police. He at once wrote back to the effect that he disputed the right of the authority of the State to expel him from his native place in that manner and that he had the same right to live there as the Chief himself. He was thereupon forcibly put into a *tonga* and taken in the custody of police to the railway station, and left there. He immediately returned and was then arrested and locked up in a cell in the jail. Hundreds of volunteers assembled outside the jail and all the other citizens including women kept waking and sitting in groups in their streets till midnight. Several leading citizens went to the Thakore Sahib and after a good deal of discussion, wise counsel prevailed and the order against Mr. Amratlal was withdrawn at midnight when he was released from jail.

I will not attempt to discuss the wisdom or unwisdom of this meaningless and fruitless action of the State against Mr. Amratlal. The ruler of Limbdi, shrewd as he is, must have known the futility of his action and he must have known that repression like the one he attempted always defeats its own purpose. Again it is difficult to comprehend what purpose was intended to be served by expelling Mr. Amratlal when the *hartal* was over and nothing had happened to disturb the authorities.

Sir Dowlatsinhji is supposed to be a ruler with progressive views. He is also known to be patriotic. He is one of the admirers of Mr. Amratlal for whom he has expressed love and yet it is difficult to understand how he persuaded himself to subject one of his most honourable subjects to such indignity and humiliation.

From what transpired at the interview between the Thakore Sahib and the leading citizens it appeared that the action was taken most reluctantly and at the dictation of some other persons.

If this was so it was indeed most lamentable to think that people who cannot themselves prevent such demonstrations of popular feelings within their own jurisdictions can compel a Chief of a second class State to do so and that a ruler of the strength of Sir Dowlatsinhji could tamely submit to such dictation.

Whatever the reasons behind the action the fact remains that no citizen in the Indian States or Agency areas in Kathiawad is safe for a minute. Their property, liberty and life are at the mercy of the rulers; no agitation however constitutional or peaceful is allowable except by the will of the authorities and it seems that there is a powerful league amongst the Indian States and the Agency officials to suppress with a heavy hand all national and political activities. They may be fondly imagining that they will succeed in this purpose by their present methods of lawlessness and force. Let them understand that if they think so they are sadly mistaken. They may be able to secure silence, but it will be only a silence of the surface. The soul of the people is sufficiently awakened not to be so lightly suppressed. There is a limit to man's power of endurance and patience. The methods of summary arrests and deportations by bare force will drive discontent underground.

Let the Chiefs and all concerned pause and ponder.—Yours, etc.,

P. L. CHUDGAR,
High Court Vakil.

72, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The many bewildering acts and the illogical words of the people who claim to represent modern India are apt to cause disappointment among the large number of Europeans who sympathise with her aspirations and would gladly do much to help her. A notable instance of lack of perception and logic is Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's recent address for the purpose of assisting India to a redemption from "the triple bondage of poverty, subjection and shame" (as she calls the present position).

Let us consider the whole position, and see whether her address is well suited to its purpose; and whether better methods could not be found:—

I take it that what the Congress wants is immediate Swaraj, at any cost, and independent of the fact whether the country is ready for it or not. We may assume that, as a matter of course, the Government (like every other Government in the world) is arbitrary, hateful and Satanic, and that the true patriots are its opponents, the opponents, in this case being well led by a poetess, some politicians, some newspaper writers and some persons of excitable temperament (all true Saints till they themselves obtain power and become the criticised). We will take this for granted, and will consider only the means to obtain their end, and the best time to apply those means.

As regards the means, I would point out that an ordinary business man, desirous of obtaining control of a Company in which he is interested, would set to work to buy up the shares of the Company and of every other Company carrying influence with the main, parent Company. Thus he would gain his ends. India could do this; but she doesn't. Of all the gold produced in the whole world, India absorbs 25 per cent. annually, and she has not been doing this recently only but she has been doing so for many years. Yet, in spite of this and of the fact that she can raise quite large sums to be squandered in unaudited thousands by men out of work, who spread through an otherwise peaceful country the ineffective and self-harmful policy of hatred of Government, she, when money is wanted for the development of the resources of the country, borrows from England. Let her instead buy up, by dredges, the main industries of this country. Thus will she win.

As regards the chosen time, I say any and all time, provided only that the chosen time is not one likely to provoke that "vain and bitter mood of wrath and revenge" which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu so ably deprecates. Yet, in spite of her appeal to refrain from such feelings, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu stirs them up with her words. I would put it to your readers to consider which is the most likely way to approach a bull (whether a John Bull, or an ordinary bull or even a Brahmany bull) who is a bit not after a long and successful fight, and whom you wish to remove from his stable. Will you entice him out, or will you, with a red flag on which is inscribed some anger-provoking word, (such as Amritsar) thus tackle the proposed removal? Waving the flag in his face you say "Let us remind ourselves that it is no vain and bitter mood of wrath or revenge" (here give him a sharp jab in the ribs with the red flag) that we wish to remove you; we would like to remind you that to-day is the anniversary of the day when you angrily charged a lot of our countrymen who had cheerfully assembled together a few days after a similar gang of them had killed some of your friends and countrymen and women and had burnt their buildings (another sharp jab in the ribs); what a brute you were, and what Martyrs were the men you injured. We with all the zeal and rapture of true disciples, and with due ceremonial (jab in the ribs) preach 'the Divine and simple gospel of Swadeshi and Swaraj' and 'illumine the corners of every heart (jab in the bull's heart with the Amritsar flag) on this auspicious anniversary of "The Martyrs of Amritsar," not, of course) those we killed but those you killed. (The extracts given are from the address).

Now, Sir, if I were to make up my mind to work for Swaraj and the release of Mr. Gandhi (and I say that most people, including the Government, would gladly see him released), I would set to work in a very different way. With a policy of pure love of India, rising far above recrimination and untainted with veiled hostility whether to the Government or anyone else, I would attain my ends and I should finally do so with the helping and outstretched hand of royal and noble Britain, whom you so little understand.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. SKIPWITH.

Bangalore, April 15.

MR. SASTRI ON WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Sastri's speech on Washington Conference is but another specimen of self-congratulation. What does it mean or matter to Indians that he was *allowed* to be present at confidential discussions and signed six treaties? If the signing by him of treaties, not affecting India, is "above everything else an undoubted gain," we had better seriously begin to doubt the practical wisdom of a man like Mr. Sastri. India, without a Dominion Status, cannot, and should not, be represented at a Conference of free State delegates and Dominion representatives. What is the earthly good of Mr. Sastri's paricipation in the disarmament of other nations, when in his own country he could not do anything to remove or reduce the crushing burden of army expenditure?

While imputing to non-co-operators, an evil determination to be sullen and to look at the black side of things only, he forgets his own extremism on the other side—untempered optimism and a studiously cultivated habit of looking at the bright side of things only, if such do exist anywhere outside his own imigination. The full value of British connection is to be measured by what it has done for this country, as described in Mahatma Gandhi's statement at the trial. It is not to be judged by what the authorities in England, who know and care very little about a distant "dependency," think of it.—Yours, etc.,

MULTUM IN PARVO.

GOD AND CAESAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope the following few lines will find space in your esteemed paper. I was surprised to read a letter appearing in the columns of your paper of the 29th inst, under the signature of Miss Pina Mowng Lat, wherein Miss Pinna assents that 'Jesus of Nazareth was no revolutionary aiming to overthrow the existing Government, nor did a single soul beside himself suffer through his teachings, whereas thousands have been suffering death, and are undergoing imprisonment, through the teachings of Mr. Gandhi." Here I think in trying to criticise Mr. Gandhi, she has done no justice to his cause and to his success as a great teacher. Of course, Jesus did not aim a direct blow at the then existing Government, and advised to the people to "Render unto caesar, the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's," but he at the same time taught them, "If any man will see thee at the Law, and take away thy coat, let him take thy cloak also. (Mathew Ch. V. Ve. 40.) Thus he distinctly admonished them not to defend suits in Courts, but to settle amicably among themselves, and reform evil doers not by the rod, or physical force, but by the force of Love, and by sacrifice. In his dictum to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's he thought the people to remain at peace with the government. I agree Jesus did not preach aggressive Non-violence, but I would like to point out that Jesus was throughout indifferent to the Court which tried him, and did not utter even a word in his defence. "Then said Pilate unto him Hearest thou not, how many things they witness against thee? And he answered him never a word; in so much that the Governor marvelled greatly." (Mathew ch. 27. vs. 13, 14). The work of Jesus was by non-violent revolution in society and in dealings with men to help them to attain eternal life, but unfortunately we see many instances in history where religious persecutions have been carried out in the name of Jesus. If thousands have been suffering death and are undergoing imprisonment in trying to follow Mr. Gandhi, and in the cause of their country in obedience to the call of their conscience, I should think that should not discredit Mr. Gandhi, nor ruin his cause.

In my humble opinion though Mr. Gandhi cannot rank with Jesus of Nazareth, he can atleast be claimed as a humble follower of Jesus, such as we seldom find even among people who call themselves Christians.—Yours, etc.

FRANK J. SOLANKI.

Ahmedabad,

ALLEGED EXCESSES BY GOVT. OFFICIALS.

AN ENQUIRY COMMITTEE FORMED IN PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 18.

A committee of eleven Indian gentlemen, including Raja Narendranath, Mian Shah Nawaz, Mr. Janpal Rai (members of Provincial Legislative Council), Raizada Bhakatram, a barrister of Jullunder, and seven leading lawyers, has been formed to enquire into the alleged illegalities and excesses committee by certain Government officials in arresting and trying a large number of persons for the alleged offences connected with the political unrest in the Province. On the 16th instant a preliminary meeting of the Committee under the presidency of Raja Narendranath was held at the house of Mian Shah Nawaz. It was resolved that a general notice be issued through the press inviting information from all sources relating to the subject matter of enquiry. It was also resolved that on receipt of such information the Committee would take steps to make inquiry with a view to verify allegations by visiting various localities or otherwise, as might be deemed necessary and proper in each case. Dr. Gokalchand Narang and Ghulam Mohiuddin are Secretaries of the Committee.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE IN SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 19.

The Financial Conference of representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, foreshadowed by Sir Malcolm Hailey in his Budget speech on March 1st, met at Simla yesterday and is expected to sit for three days. The subject of discussion is "Financial contributions by Provinces to Central Exchequer."

A MISCHIEVOUS RUMOUR.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A mischievous rumour is being circulated in Bombay to the effect that Mr. Gandhi has been flogged in gaol. There is not a grain of truth in this rumour which is a sheer invention.

Asiatic Investment Corporation, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913)

Telephone 1819 *CALCUTTA*
Telegrams "ASINVESCOR"
Correspondence P. O. Box 207

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D. H. AVORY, Esq., 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Solicitor,

AUDITORS :

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Notary Public :

H. GIVEN WILSON, Esq., 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Messrs. MORGAN & CO., 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

THE CORPORATION ISSUES INVESTMENT POLICIES which are a medium of SPECULATION WITHOUT CHANCE OF LOSS and the legal substitute for PREMIUM BONDS.

EACH INVESTMENT POLICY INSURES ITS HOLDER Rs. 1,000. EACH INVESTMENT POLICY COSTS ITS HOLDER Rs. 6 monthly. EACH INVESTMENT POLICY GIVES ITS HOLDER THE CHANCE MONTHLY OF A LARGE PRIZE.

INVESTMENT POLICIES therefore combine SAVING and ENDOWMENT at SMALL COST with LARGE POSSIBILITIES AND EQUAL CHANCES.

First Drawing 15th May, 1922 (closing date, 7th May, 1922), in the presence of a Notary Public, the Auditors, and Press Representatives.

Prior to each Drawing the Auditors will certify the total number of Policies issued for participation therein.

The total amount received monthly by the Corporation (i.e., the number of policies multiplied by six) will be treated as follows :—

	Rs.
Say 250,000 Policies were participating in a drawing, the Corporation would receive ..	15,00,000
And would distribute amongst the Policies drawn 25 per cent., *i.e.*	3,75,000
.. ..	11,25,000
And after deducting a sum on account of expenses, overhead charges, and profit (the whole not to exceed 10 per cent.), *i.e.*	1,25,000
Would set aside for Investment in Government or first class Trustee Securities	10,00,000

TO FORM A FUND (to be added to monthly) AND REMAIN INVESTED AT COMPOUND INTEREST FOR REDEMPTION OF OUTSTANDING POLICIES ON THEIR MATURITY.

The sum of Rs. 3,75,000 WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED AMONGST POLICY HOLDERS AS FOLLOWS :—

	Rs.
1st Prize	1,00,000
2nd ,, ...	50,000
3rd ,, ...	25,000
10 Prizes of Rs. 750 each ..	7,500
10 ,, ,, Rs. 650 ,, ..	6,500
10 ,, ,, Rs. 600 ,, ..	6,000
10 ,, ,, Rs. 500 ,, ..	5,000
10 ,, ,, Rs. 400 ,, ..	4,000
10 ,, ,, Rs. 300 ,, ..	3,000
10 ,, ,, Rs. 200 ,, ..	2,000
10 ,, ,, Rs. 100 ,, ..	1,000
100 ,, ,, Rs. 75 ,, ..	7,500
100 ,, ,, Rs. 50 ,, ..	5,000
100 ,, ,, Rs. 25 ,, ..	2,500
25,000 ,, ,, Rs. 6 ,, ..	1,50,000
Total ..	Rs. 3,75,000.

As will be seen the first three prizes are in excess of the nominal value of a Policy, whereas all the other prizes are under that value. All prizes are a redemption in advance of the Corporation's ultimate liability on the Policies and therefore a prize on one Policy cannot exceed the nominal value of that Policy. BUT to each of the three Policies drawn for the first three prizes other Policies are added thus forming three groups of Policies, the middle number of which in each case is the number of the Policy drawn, AND ACTUALLY the holders of the Policies drawn will get their own Policy (i.e., Rs. 1,000) redeemed in cash and become the holders of the remaining Policies in the group which will at the same time be redeemed for cash.

Thus the 1st Prize in the above example consists of Rs. 1,000, and 99 Policies convertible forthwith into Rs. 99,000.

The 2nd Prize in the above example consists of Rs. 1,000, and 49 Policies convertible forthwith into Rs. 49,000.

The 3rd Prize in the above example consists of Rs. 1,000, and 24 Policies convertible forthwith into Rs. 24,000.

Less in each case a deduction of a sum, to cover the amount of one year's premium provided the Policies have not been in force for one year.

Consequently the Policy Holder drawing the 1st Prize at the first drawing would receive the sum of Rs. 92,806 arrived at as follows :—

	Rs.
1st Prize	1,00,000
Less 11 months' premiums on his drawn Policy Rs. 66 ..	
Less 12 months' premiums on 99 Policies .. Rs. 7,128	7,194
	Rs. 92,806

And the holders of the other Policies included in the Prize groups will get new Policies issued to them credited as paid up to the same extent as their previous Policies were when they became included in a group.

ALL PRIZES ARE PAID OUT IN CASH THE DAY AFTER THE DRAWING.

Remittances should be made by money Order, but can also be made by cheque. Out-station Cheques must include Banker's Exchange Commission.

Prior to commencing business the Corporation consulted Mr. THOMAS, W. GIBBONS, Advocate General, Bengal, and Mr. JOHN LANGFORD JAMES, Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta, who in their opinion stated :—" In our view the Drawings could not be assailed as a Lottery or the Policies as agreements by way of wager."

THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE NUMBER OE POLICIES ANY ONE PERSON CAN HOLD.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the ASIATIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD.

I hereby apply for.....INVESTMENT POLICIES and enclose herewith remittance value Rs.....being in payment of premium for the month of MAY, 1922, together with Rs.....As.....being Government Stamp Duty at the rate of Annas 8 per Policy.

(PLEAES WRITE DISTINCTLY.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

Commission will be paid on all application identified as coming through Brokers or approved Agents.

UNITY AND NON-VIOLENCE.

SUPREME NEEDS OF THE HOUR.

PROPOSED LINE OF ACTION.

The following are further extracts from the presidential address of Mr. Moazzamali at the Central Provinces Khilafat Conference held at Chindwara on the 16th inst:—

We appeal to people of all sections and all shades of opinion to understand that our success does not lie in our weeping over the sorrows and griefs of India in Australia, Canada, and other colonies for invoking their sympathy to rescue us from the bondage of slavery but in acting with our own hands with unconquerable will and determination. Mr. Sastri's journey from one country to another can not give us self-Government. The real solvation of India and the perfect solution of our difficulties lies in our acting upon the programme of Congress and Central Khilafat Committees set forth by our popular leader Mahatma Gandhiji. We have to consider two important things in our line of action, namely, while we have to attain Swaraj, we have to establish, at the same time, good relations with the world at large. We should advance our step in befriending other Eastern nations, and for this purpose, we should send our representatives to the other Eastern countries. We should not, at the same time, lose the opportunity of giving pecuniary aid to our Turkish brethren for the success of the Khilafat cause. If to-day the Indian Mussalmans take a generous and prominent part in the collection of Angora Fund and thereby prove to the world that they are fully determined to win their object, then by the grace of God they will soon achieve success in the Khilafat question. At present Angora Fund is the only means by which the Indian Muslims can help their Turkish brethren, and can free the Jazerat-ul-Arab and Holy Places from non-Muslim control. Every Mussalman, man and woman is, therefore, requested to deem it his or her religious duty to contribute towards Angora Fund, so that we may achieve our object within the shortest possible time.

NEED OF UNITY.

Besides this, other questions that are before us, are so important that unless we devote ourselves entirely to them, we cannot expect to succeed against a nation, whose power, diplomacy and propaganda exercise so great an influence over the world that they themselves are under the impression that no power in the world can withstand them. We should, therefore, strive hard and prove to the world how a weak nation, can attain freedom. But the most important thing for the achievement of this object is our national unity which should be beyond all human expression and should make no difference between a Hindu and a Muslim, Parsi and a Christian. The fact is that under the present system of Government our unity has so much frustrated that on every platform we have to cry for unity and brotherhood. Our unity should therefore become so strong that we may not stand in need of repeating its absolute necessity over and over again. Gentlemen, if you really want to free India and attain Swaraj, then try to promote this unity so that one item of our programme may be complete to its perfection. And this is not a difficult thing. Only a little mutual toleration and a little effort can make us forget the lesson taught to us by this Government and can inspire in us national spirit.

KHADDAR.

The most important item of our programme is the universal use of khadi. So long as all Congress, Khilafat, and national workers, Volunteers and other members of our nation do not sincerely realize that Spinning Wheel is our machine-gun, and Khad is our mail of arms, and only means of our success, so long we cannot win our struggle. It should be our duty to persuade those who hesitate to act upon the other items of our programme at least to wear Khadi. The best way of popularizing khadi is for our Khilafat and Congress organisations to devote their energies to this work, and spread it among all people. The most effective way of turning the attention of the British Ministers and the Government of India towards our united demands is the preaching and popularizing of Khadi. The boycott of foreign cloth during the last year has resulted in producing a loss of 58 crores of rupees to the English and Manchester firms. If the whole of India used Khadi within the next six months, then a great revolution will come into existence in England, which would compel the British Ministers to pay heed to our demands, and to give up the friendship of Greece and Sir Basil Zahoroff.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

The second object of our united programme is the collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund in order to meet our national requirements, and to execute our national programme. At present, the Indian Muslims have to make two-fold sacrifices. Not only have they to contribute towards Angora Fund, but they have also to pay to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. I trust my Muslim brethren will wholeheartedly assist the Congress Committees in this direction. You already know that we have to spend substantial amount for the up keep of the national University and other national schools. I am glad to say that the condition of national schools has improved to such an extent that they can very well compete with Government Schools. It is a matter of great pleasure that the national Muslim University of Aligarh has become the centre of our national Education, which is due to the untiring zeal and energy of my friend Dr. Mohamed Alam. Greater results are expected from this University. It is the duty of Indian Mussalmans to send their children to this University for acquiring sound religious education.

CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT MEMBERS.

The third item of our programme is to enlist one crore of Congress and Khilafat members throughout India. Past experience has proved that the Khilafat workers and other friends do not take an earnest part in becoming members. In fact it is the real test for every Indian to become a member of Khilafat and Congress. Besides we can make our organisation strong and firm by enlisting a large number of members, and at the same time, we can meet the various requirements of our organisation by collecting subscriptions under this head. We can get a permanent income of 25 lakhs of rupees every year by the enlistment of one crore of Khilafat members, which amount can meet the requirements of the Central Khilafat Committee in respect of national education, propaganda work and other expenses. The same amount can be utilized for giving pecuniary aid to Khilafat sufferers. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that all Congress and Khilafat workers should devote themselves fully to this work.

VOLUNTEERS.

The fourth item of our programme is the enrolment of volunteers. All necessary restrictions have not, so far, been observed in this matter, and consequently a revision of the Volunteers Corps is absolutely necessary. Our volunteers are our unarmed soldiers, who can morally influence the public with their sincerity, and self-sacrivce. It is therefore necessary to select such men as volunteers as may be really able to do their duty with full sense of responsibility.

Gentlemen, If I do not deal separately with all the items it does not mean that they are excluded from our national programme. The fact is that our programme has already been placed before the country at the Calcutta and Nagpur Sessions of the Congress. To-day when the best sons of India, in hundreds and thousands are undergoing the hardships of jail, and our popular leader Mahatmaji is also put into prison, should our nation be so demoralized as not to feel their duty? Swaraj cannot be attained by mere talking. If we really want to attain freedom and release our leaders, we should respond to the call of our country and should carry out the Khilafat and Congress programme. We should, at the same time, realize fully that so long as our Indian soldiers go to enslave other nations, so long will we neither be ourselves free nor be able to enlist the sympathy of other nations.

NON-VIOLENCE.

In the end I invite your attention to a fundamental principle on which the success of our work depends, and without adherence to which our efforts are absolutely fruitless. We cannot achieve anything unless we believe non-violence to be a means of our success. Some imprudent people think that non-violence is preached only in words, but in fact it is desired that violence should be used. It is our duty to preach this and all people in our sphere of activities that all our efforts are absolutely fruitless unless we strictly observe non-violence. By observing non-violence we shall be in a position cheerfully to bear all hardships, and when we have attained that power, then we are sure to win the struggle.

All religions are bassed on non-violence.

Gentlemen, Before I conclude I would like briefly to discuss what kind of treatment is being meted out to Mahatmaji, Ali Brothers and other victims of the Karachi trials the treatment given to Mahatmaji in the presence of Mr. Rajagopalchariar clearly shows to what extent Government Officials are devoid of human qualities. Similarly the treatment meted out to Ali Brothers in the Karachi jail was unworthy of a civilized Government. Even now-a-days Ali Brothers and their comrades are given very bad food, as a result of which their intellectual and physical strength has considerably been impaired; they are kept in solitary cells, and no satisfactory arrangements are made for providing books to them. Government have allowed them to write one letter once a month, but so far they have not been delivered even a single letter from their relations and friends to which they should write a reply in order to inform them of their welfare. God alone knows what kind of treatment is being given to them and how they are getting on. However I close this sorrowful statement and pray God to keep them under His Divine protection. Gentlemen, Before concluding I make brief observations on the Paris Peace Proposals as announced by the Government of India, and thank you again for your kindness and for your patient hearing.

FIRE AT COLABA.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT OVER 5 LACS.

Another fire broke out at Colaba on Wednesday noon with considerable loss of cotton and serious injury to two lascars of the Fire Brigade. At about noon smoke was seen issuing from the top of the godown belonging to Mr. Narsi Nagji. An alram was raised and fire engines from Colaba, Fort, Babula Tank, Byculla and other parts of the city promptly arrived on the scene. The godown was locked up and was broken open. After persistent effort the fire was brought under control by four o'clock in the afternoon. About three thousand bales were destroyed or damaged by fire causing loss to the extent of Rs. 5,50,000/-. Both the godown building and the cotton were insured. The cause of fire was not known. Police Inspector Naden was on the scene of the fire all throughout and manouvred the traffic from any mishap.

Further reports from Kabul, says the "Pioneer," indicate that Bolsheviks are taking active measures against Enver Pasha and his adherents and they claim to have recaptured one or two strategic points in Bokhara and to have restored the railway at Hazrat [illegible] between Samarkhand and Bokhara

RACING IN ENGLAND.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 18.

The following are the probable runners and jockeys for the City and Suburban:—

Paragon, Archibald; Monarch, Childs; Granely, Donoghue; Crubenmore, Elliot; Evander, Beary; Tremola, Spear; Hasty Match, Grace; Broken Faith, Wragg; Senhora, Fletcher; Bowood, Robertson.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes were run to-day with the following result:—

Sangrail	 1
Flintjack	 2
Adorna	 3

BETTING AND RACE.

The bettings were:—20 to 1 against Sangrail, 100 to 15 against Flintjack, 20 to 1 against Adorna.

Sixteen ran. Won by four lengths, a head between the second and the third.

CITY BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

The City and the Suburban betting is as follows:—

11 to 4 Granely, 100 to 15 Monarch, 8 to 1 Paragon, 10 to 1 Evander, 100 to 8 Tremola, 100 to 8 Crubenmore 100 to 7 Silver Image. Further probable starters are Silver Image (G. Smith). Jilted.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 18.

Barcelona.—In the Lawn Tennis Tournament, Spain beat the British Isles, by seven matches to nil. The two Alonsos, and Gordon Lowe and Turnbull were the most notable players on the respective sides.

WORLD'S SCULLING CEAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 18.

Wanganuis (N. Z.)—In the World's Sculling Championship, Paddon beat Hadfield by nine lengths.

AMUSEMENT.

"DAMAJI."

The name of Damaji, the great devotee of the God Vithoba of Pandharpur, whose self-sacrifice at the time of a great famine induced, according to the legend, miraculous intervention on the part of the deity to save the devotee from the wrath of the King whom he was serving, is a household word throughout Maharashtra. This quasihistorical episode has been very successfully made the subject of a cinema film by the Maharashtra Film Co. and is at present being shown at the Cinema Majestic. This Company has produced so far only two other films. Few who have seen the film entitled "Vatsala Haran" or have witnessed "Damaji" would challenge the statement that the achievement of the author and artist, Mr. Baburao, who has designed the films, is one of which he may well be proud. Very few of the Indian films shown in Bombay approach the productions released by this enterprising company in point of excellence. Not that a lynx-eye will not be able to detect a stray flaw here and there in these films, but it can safely be asserted that they are above the average. Mr. Baburao deserves congratulations on the unique success he has achieved in his new film.

GOVERNOR OF BERMUDI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Asser has been appointed Governor of Bermudi.

DESPATCH OF JAPANESE TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Tokyo.—Owing to the failure of the Daigen conference between the representatives of the Japanese and the Chita governments Japan has decided to despatch more troops to Siberia to replace those withdrawn.

ANTI-FRENCH DEMONSTRATIONS AT DAMASCUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Cairo.—Following on the anti-French demonstrations at Damascus, on April 7th, in which forty people were arrested, crowds assembled and demanded their release. As the crowd ignored the warnings to disperse, it was fired on by the police with the result that two people were killed and seven wounded. After the imposition of Curfew the troops regained control of the situation.

The French point out that the disturbances synchronised with the visit to Damascus of Mr. Crane, President of the American Mission to Syria, in 1919, whose utterances, though unintentional, were calculated to arouse excitement against the French. Crane sailed from Beirut immediately the disorders broke out.

"TRUTH ABOUT INDIAN OPIUM."

GOVT. OF INDIA'S BOOKLET.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 18.

The India Office issues a booklet entitled "Truth about Indian Opium" recounting the successful steps taken by the Government of India to restrict the production and consumption of opium in India and to regulate exports, in which connection the booklet emphasises that India has far exceeded the demands of the Hague Convention. The booklet points out China produces seven times as much opium as India; Persia, which remains outside the scope of the most important article of the Hague Convention, exports thirty per cent. more than India; while Turkey, which has not signed the Convention, normally exports about the same amount as India.

The booklet says India would be thoroughly justified in refusing to agree to a modification of the terms of the Convention in the direction of greater stringency until she is convinced such a modification would lead to beneficial results. India is the only producing nation which could give practical effect to the proposal to bind the nations to restrict the production of opium to medicinal and scientific needs which, apart from causing unimaginable sufferings in the East would result in enormously stimulating the production of opium in Persia, China, and Turkey, to be exported freely throughout the world India, says the booklet, demands to see the terms of the Convention translated into action by others, and would, undoubtedly, emphatically negative any proposal aiming at the suppression of Indian cultivation in order to provide a scapegoat for the rest of the world.

OPIUM COMMISSION.

INDIA REPRESENTED IN SECOND SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Geneva.—Germany, Switzerland, France, Britain, India, Japan, Holland and Siam are represented at the second session of the Opium Commission which is being held, tomorrow, to deal with the proposal that the export of pernicious drugs shall only be authorised by importation licenses issued by the consignee countries.

SITUATION IN BELFAST.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 18.

There have been at least twenty casualties in Belfast during the last twentyfour hours. A desperate fighting has been proceeding between the police, the military and the mob which has set fire to fifteen houses. The military have had to make use of machineguns.

BERLIN TRAGEDY.

BOTH VICTIMS SUCCMB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Berlin.—The second victim of the attack by two youths has died. Both dead men are Turks, one was Jemal Azmi Bey, ex-Governor of Trebizond, and the other, Baha Ed din Chakir, a leading member of the Committee of Union and Progress. It is believed the murder was committed by Armenians, probably from politicaal motives. The police have offered a reward of twenty thousand marks for the discovery of the assailants.

SLAVERY IN HONG-KONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 18.

The Hongkong Governor has issued a proclamation that as slavery is not allowed in the British Empire, it must be understood that the Muitsai girls are not the property of their employers and those wishing to leave their employers can apply to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

PRINCE IN JAPAN

VISIT TO NEKKO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Tokyo.—The Prince of Wales has left Tokyo on two days' visit to Nekko deferring his departure to play golf in the forenoon. The last night's banquet given by the Foreign Minister was unaccompanied by speeches or toasts and was followed by a beautiful exhibition of the actresses dancing.

Paying an unrehearsed visit to the Yasjkuni shrine, the Prince was met by the temple priests who performed a brief Shinto service.

PRINCE OF WALES IN TOKYO.

VISIT TO PEACE EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Tokio.—The Prince of Wales spent this morning visiting the Peace Exhibition, the largest ever held in Japan which was opened a month ago. The buildings are decorated with gay red, white and blue, floral designs, the house specimens of the products of all countries. After lunching at the Imperial Palace, the Prince witnessed a game of polo played by the staff of the Imperial Mews.

To-night, the Prince is dining with the Foreign Minister.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI

TRIAL TO BEGIN ON 26TH INST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani's trial commences on 26th April under Sections 121 and 124A I.P.C. (Waging War and Sedition).

MULSHI CASE.

A SATYAGRAHI SENTENCED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, APril 19.

In the Mulshi case Mr. Shankarao Deo was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default 7 days. Messrs. P. M. Bapat and Paisafund Ranade of the Shera Satyagraha have been released to-day. Mr. Balukaka Kanitkar and two other local leaders were assaulted the other day by the Tata Company's coolies. Mr. Karandikar, Subeditor of the "Kesari," Mr. Palsule and other six have disobeyed 144 section.

CHAURI CHAURA CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, April 19.

In the Chauri Chaura enquiry three witnesses were recalled for identifying one Dwarka Pandey hitherto absconding. One sweeper examined stated that the thana head clerk's wife and three daughters had taken shelter in her house on the day of the tragedy. They went away next day. Next Jendhan Choukidar repeated the story of the tragedy and identified 18 persons. Then Gangi, wife of Gobudhan Halwai of Chauri was put up. Her house is very near the thana. Rioters had entered her house in her husband's absence thinking some policemen might have led themselves there. She stated there was none; she had fled from her house with her two little children and was out till dark. On returning she found one Khatia missing. Lastly a formal witness was put up. The court then adjourned.

GANDHI DAY AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIPLICANE, April, 19.

The happy concidence of Gandhi-Day with the triplicane Temple Car Festival gave occasion for complete rejoicing and prayerful devotion. Early in the morning the noncooperators of the city assembled at the temple premises in large numbers and joined in the *Bhajana* Party where thousands of people from all parts of the city and the surrounding villages coming to witness the Car Festival were present. The non-coorperators found an opportunity to preach about *Khaddar* and exhorted the people to take to it. A procession went round through the principal streets in advance of the Temple car and all along the way songs in praise of Mahatma *Khaddar* and Swaraj were sung in chorus. *Khaddar* was hawked in all the streets by volunteers. The idol of Sri Parthasarathi Swami in the Tempecar was clad in *Khaddar*. The accounts of the Gandhi Day celebration from the moffussil are excellent.

"GANDHI DAY" AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

According to the decision of the Congress Working Committee, to-day was observed as "Gandhi Day' by the non-co-operators in Calcutta. Two thinly attended meetings were held and collections made for the Tilak Swaraj Fund were poor. Little enthusiasm was noticed among the public in this connection.

GANDHI DAY AT POONA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 19.

The Gandhi day was celebrated by the Ladies' Yarn Committee, Mrs. Ramabai Binivale presiding.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 19.

The Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Pen passed a resolution calling upon all 11 districts to contribute 1,000 rupees each and requesting an adequate number of volunteers for Satyagraha. Promises were made on the spot. Mr. Hari Keshav Gokhale of Bombay offers a sum of Rs. 1,000.

EDITOR & PRINTER OF "FREE BURMA" SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April, 19.

Mr. E. G. Pattle, District Magistrate, Rangoon, yesterday morning delivered Judgement in the case in which Mr. Mg. Phohla, printer and publisher and Mg. Tunthan, editor of the newspaper "Free Burma" were charged under section 124A I. P. C. with sedition. His worship found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to six months simple imprisonment each. Notice of appeal was given.

PT. MALAVIYA'S MOVEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 18.

After visiting Lyallpur, Sialkot and Gujranwalla, Pandit Malaviya returned to Lahore to-day. Panditji proposes to stay in the Punjab upto the end of this month and will probably attend the Punjab Provincial Conference at Batala on the 28th instant. He proceeds to Amritsar to-morrow.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corperation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April, 21

The mail steamer Morea with the mail of the 6th instant expected to arrive at 9 a.m.

F. E., S. E. (Civil), S. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Civil), and B. E. (Mechanical) Exam. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 22.

The s.s. Macedonia, with the English mail, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 23

Variety Programme in aid of the Surat National schools, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

NEW DELEGATE OF PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Mr. Hormasji. M. Chowna of Messrs. H. M. Chowna and Co., is unanimously elected as a delegate of The Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court by Parsi Justices of the Peace.

DR. JAVLE ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF MUNICIPAL S. C.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, when Dr. M. C. Javle was elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The Vidyalaya will remain closed from the 19th April to 10 June, (both days inclusive), on account of the Summer Vacation.

ELEMENTARY SANITARY CLASSES.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if the number of students exceeds ten, be held this year on the 8th May 1922. All those wishing to join the class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices by the 1st May 1922.

A nominal fee of Rs. 5 only will be charged and the course of leactures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures will be delivered in the evening after 5/45 p.m. (S. T.) twice a week. Certificates are given to the candidates successful at the examination

LATE RAO BAHADUR V. K. VANDEKAR.

Under the auspices of the People's Union and Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha a public meeting of the Hindu Backward Classes was held unde rthe presidentship of Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L. C. in the Manaji Hall, Lower Parel on Wednesday the 12th instant when a resolution expressing deep sorrow at the death of Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar J. P. was passed. In the Rao Bahadur's death the backward and labouring classes in general and the Maratha community in particular have lost a leader who took great interest in their advancement.

EASTER WEEK AT VILLE PARLE.

The Easter week at Ville Parle was an unique one this year. The foundation stone of the new St. Francis Xavier's church was laid by the Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Crangamore in the mango grove donated by the late Mrs. Angelina Misquitta of Worlee. There was a large gathering at the function and the Bishop was presented with an address. After returning thanks for the address the Bishop went through the foundation stone-laying ceremony. He left Ville Parle at about 6-30 p.m

Sports were then held and suitable prizes were awarded to the winners. In the afternoon light refustment were served and the evening proceedings terminated with vociferom. Cheers.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality during the week ended the 15th instant. 778 was 10 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 34.40. These figures compare favourably with those for the 15th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,534 and deth-rate 84.62, and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,153 and death-rate 61.21.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 21 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 312 as against 22 and 290 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Penumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 193 were among infants under one year of age; 16 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week, small-pox caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths, and Plague caused 52 attacks and 45 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 275 as against 430 in the 15th week of the last year and 368 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

ADDRESS TO DR. POPAT PRABHURAM.

A meeting will be held, for giving an address to P. P. P., for his lifelong services in connection with the P. A. C., and the development of the Ayurvedic Science, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the College Hall.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

IN AID OF SURAT NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha there will be a special National Function at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday next at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when a variety programme consisting of Bhajans, Nasams, Gazals, National songs etc., will be presented and in which Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Upson, Cooverben Soorballa, Messrs. Pickthall, Raichura, Zahurahmed, Shivji Bhai, Upadhia and other will participate. Tickets can be had at Mr. Bharucha's office, Apollo Street. Proceeds will be given to Surat National Schools.

SOCITY OF BLESSED SACRAMENT.

The Golden Jubilee Meeting of the Society of the Blessed Sacrament and Sacred Heart of Jesus and The Annual Prize Distribution to the children of Catechism classes will be held on Sunday, next the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Goan Union High School Hall, Dabul. Capt. Jos. Albano de Souza, will preside. Parishioners and others are requested to attend.

PARIS PROPOSALS.

ANDHRA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 19.

The Andhra Provincial Khilafat Committee has passed resolutions protesting against Paris decisions and supporting Central Khilafat Committee's resolution as regard to the Turkish Treaty.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

Offers wanted for any one or all the following Race Horses well-known in the racing Circle.

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Tickets can be had at the following places :—

1. L. K. NATAK MANDALI'S RESIDENCE, near Girgaum Post Office, Khetwadi Main Road.
2. Messrs. KRISHNAJI CHINOO AND SONS, 446, Girgaum Road (opposite Thakurdwar Temple).
3. Mr. B. E. BHARUCHA, 54, Apollo Street.
4. Messrs. GOVINDJI VASANJI'S, Grant Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 20, 1922.

THE GENOA SENSATION.

It is not at all easy to follow the proceedings at Genoa as these are reported to us in cables voicing the frenzied indignation and chagrin of the French with an under-note of gallant efforts by British journalists to depict Mr. Lloyd George as dominating the situation. But the fact stands out that the Allies have been most convincingly beaten at their own game of diplomacy—secret or otherwise,—and their discomfiture is ludicrous to observe. The hot indignation of the French and English at the Russo-German Treaty is as understandable as it is amusing. The Allies had convened the Genoa Conference with the express determination of concluding certain treaties with Germany and Russia. But these treaties, "according to plan," were to be of a certain well-defined sort. They were to allow the Allies' capitalists certain concessions, certain opportunities to restrain German industrial enterprise or to exploit Russia's raw material and territory. In brief, the status of Russia and Germany at Genoa was designed by the Allies to be that of lambs at the shearing. But the zoological lore of the Allies seems to have been at fault. So far from merely bleating plaintively and submitting to the shears the lambs seem to have come to some sort of understanding to circumvent the shearers. The resultant consternation of those deprived of the wool of which they would fain have deprived the lambs, is most comical to see. The people of India have been through the hands of the shearers and are shorn lambs. It is therefore natural that they cannot share the indignation voiced by the English and French Press at the duplicity of the Russians and the Germans. It is natural also that they sympathise with the lambs who are now so cleverly resisting the efforts of the Allies. And the surprise—the horrified amazement—of the English and French is such as might well have been expressed by would-be shearers whose flock of yearlings had by some unprecedented display of uncanny intelligence evaded their attentions.

For all that British special correspondents have been assuring the world that Mr. Lloyd George had the Genoa gathering comfortably under his thumb, we anticipated that the Russians would prove too clever for the nimble British Premier. And so far has the new diplomacy robbed the European character of all pretence at fairness—of all pretence at "playing the game"—that because the Allies find themselves hoist with their own petard, they fumblingly demand the expulsion of the Russians from the Conference and of the Germans too! That is to say, they demand the dismissal of the very people with whom they sought to come to terms. The demand gives the measure of the Allies' discomfiture. It is as though a man, frenzied with rage, should seek to inflict injuries on himself in his madness. The Allies stand to lose everything by a break with Russia and Germany at Genoa. For all the fierce vituperation and language of threats in which the French Press indulges, no single one, or combination, of the Allies dare goad Russia and Germany into another war. The peoples of the Allies would rise and rend their rulers rather than allow the world to be plunged into another inferno of conflict when they see to-day how terrible are the economic consequences of the mere peace after the war from which the world has not yet begun to recover.

So we are inclined to prophesy that Mr. Lloyd George's talent for effecting reconciliations called "compromises," but which are in reality nothing but confessions of defeat, will once more be called upon to function. And we are tempted to prophesy also that the Genoa Conference will result from the Allies' point of view in no material gain. Indeed, the Governments of the Allied Powers represented at Genoa will not retain the confidence of their respective peoples a day after the convincing diplomatic defeat of the would-be clever schemers is made known. It was largely to retain the Coalition in power by a pretence at making a genuine attempt to solve Europe's economic problems that Mr. Lloyd George designed the Genoa Conference. The utter failure of the gathering will mean the downfall of the British Premier. Perhaps that is why special correspondents are now singing his praises. Perhaps he looks to this publicity to save the last shreds of a reputation for ability which still cling to him and which won him a vote of confidence in Parliament the other day. But not even Mr. Lloyd George can stave off the downfall which threatens him. It is, however, too much to expect that the people of Europe will see the moral law in operation—the law that drives persecuted units towards amalgamation, unity and strength. The Soviets have been quick to reap the consequences of the Allies' persecution of weaker or hated nations. Every desperate nation which has completed a Treaty of Alliance with Soviet Russia has been driven to that course by immoral persecution on the part of the Allies.

ERRONEOUS CRITICISM.

The letter we publish from a correspondent, Mr. Skipwith, betrays the usual ignorance regarding the Indian Nationalist Movement. We assume that the writer is one of those Europeans who "sympathise" with India's aspirations, but it is evident from the tone and manner of the letter that he does not understand them. Mr. Skipwith charges Mrs. Sarojini Naidu with "lack of perception and logic", because in one of her recent addresses she urged her hearers to redeem India "from the triple bondage of poverty, subjection and shame." Unfortunately, our correspondent, with all his sarcasm, fails to tell us where the "lack of perception and logic" comes in. But premising, complacently enough, that "the people who claim to represent modern India" are guilty of "many bewildering acts" he proceeds to argue by implication, on an irrelevant—and we should say irreverent—analogy, drawn from the sordid field of commercialism: that the opponents of British Government in India—"in this case being well led by a poetess, some politicians, some newspaper writers and some persons of excitable temperament" lack the instincts of "an ordinary businessman, desirous of attaining control of a company in which he is interested." We would politely suggest to the writer that he has missed the whole point of the Nationalist Movement, and also the significance of the National Week.

The correspondent forgets—perhaps, he does not know—how Indians feel that "the helping and outstretched hand of royal and noble Britain," as he puts it, has treated them, reducing them to hewers of wood and drawers of water in their own country. What every Indian capable of rising above the slave mentality that was grafted on this country by her British rulers—nay, "trustees"!—has felt and feels most bitterly is that the assertion by an Indian of his manhood or the vindication of his human rights is regarded as criminal, and that in his own country he is liable to be insulted and humiliated by those set above him "to rule." Even taking for granted that our correspondent's analogy is apposite, we may remind him that the position of the Indian is not what he thinks. The Indian is not in the happy position of a shareholder in a prosperous concern drawing fat dividends; he is the victim of a subtle system of exploitation which has drained the country of wealth.

As for the writer's view of the National Week and its significance, it is far too superficial to enable him to estimate the value of the celebration. He sees things through official glasses or reads about them in the columns of the reactionary English and Anglo-Indian Press and his outlook becomes biassed. With regard to Amritsar and the Punjab wrongs, those who have studied the impartial report of the Congress Commission, in addition to the report of the Hunter Committee, have no two opinions as to the humiliation involved in the atrocities committed by the Dyers and O'Dwyers and officially condoned both at Whitehall and Simla. If the Englishman may commemorate "The Black Hole,"—which has turned out at last to be a fraud!—may not the Indian be allowed to keep an anniversary sacred to the memory of the victims of might? The object of the National Week is to bring home to every decent-minded Indian—that if he would avoid such insult and humiliation in the future, if he would be treated as a man and would assert his claim to be so treated, he must wean his mind of the hypocrisy engendered by an unnatural political system, and impress upon his countrymen the virtue of speaking the truth without fear or flinching. In the interests of England as of India, Indians must no longer submit to such humiliation as has strained the relations of England with India and made possible the arrest and imprisonment of the greatest leader of the East. The object of the National Week is not to propagate nor to perpetuate race hatred but to foster among Indians a spirit of self-reliance, self-sacrifice and a disinterested love of truth.

THE BE RAYAL.

With the removal of Mr. Montagu from his path Mr. Churchill apparently finds that his designs against the rights of Indians resident in British East Africa have now a better chance of success, especially since Lords Peel and Winterton can be counted upon to offer little opposition, if any, to his schemes. Indeed, Lord Winterton at any rate had made it clear to the world last year, in an unofficial capacity, that he was opposed to granting to East African Indians the rights they were claiming. With regard to segregation especially, Lord Winterton was definitely of the opinion that it should be enforced against Indians. Lord Winterton is now in a position to carry out his heart's desire and we shall not be doing him any injustice when we assert that very possibly he is a willing conspirator with Mr. Churchill in the plot revealed in the cable from our correspondent which we published yesterday. Till the last moment both Mr. Montagu and Mr. Churchill had been assuring Indians that the Cabinet had still to come to a decision regarding Indian claims, but now that Mr. Montagu is politically "dead," and such reactionaries as Lords Peel and Winterton are installed in his place, the betrayal of Indians becomes an easy task. We are told that the segregation scheme for Kampala has been upheld by the Colonial Office—and this in the face of the emphatic protests of the Government of India against racial segregation and their assurances to Indians both here and in East Africa that in a crown Colony the status of Indians would never be allowed to be in any way inferior to that of the rest of His Majesty's subjects. What has Lord Reading to say to this latest outrage on Indians' rights and Indian honour? Will he pocket this insult offered to India's manhood and will he be a party to the shameless betrayal of Indians by Ministers in whose eyes no pledges are too sacred to be broken? What is the earthly good of Viceregal assurances of "sympathy" and pledges for the defence of Indian rights and Indian honour, if they cannot be translated into action when the need arises? What hope can India have of a Government which is merely "a subordinate branch" of a department of the English State? The desirability of Swaraj must now be as evident to Lord Reading as it is to us.

Notes of the Day

False Propaganda.

We make bold to declare that the report published by a contemporary of an outrage perpetrated by Turks on the Greek inhabitants of Samsoun is lying propaganda, coming as it does from Athens. We have nothing to guide us in this assertion beyond sad experience, and the strange coincidence that the report should have been promulgated at precisely the time when the Greeks refuse to evacuate Anatolia because they declare that if their troops are withdrawn the Turks will massacre the Greek inhabitants. Mr. T. P. O'Connor voiced this "argument" in the House of Commons the other day. It has invariably happened that at any given moment when there appeared a prospect of public opinion in Europe favouring a policy of justice to the Turks, a report of a massacre, a plot or a conspiracy has been given to the Press. And it has invariably happened that beyond the first report of these "outrages" nothing more has been vouchsafed us. We could fill much space with a list of all the Turkish plots and conspiracies which have been discovered whenever the Kemalists won a decisive victory, political or diplomatic. Incidentally, Reuter's ordinary and special service has not reported the latest "outrage" nor is the report as it appears in a contemporary at all well authenticated. Wherefore, Indians will give no credence to the report till it is proved true—which, as we have already indicated, will probably be never. In the meantime, the East cherishes a comfortable conviction that a cause which relies on false reports for its success cannot be blessed of God and therefore will not succeed finally. The more our opponents misrepresent facts, the greater grow our chances of victory.

Congress Municipal Boards.

"There is a soul of goodness in things evil" and so out of the suppression of Ahmedabad and Surat municipalities comes the resolve of Congressmen in the Hindi-speaking districts of the Central Provinces to go one better in logically interpreting the doctrine of non-cooperation which means cooperation amongst the people. Should a municipality nationalise its schools it is bound to be suppressed by a Government which violates the fundamental principle of local self-government that it must be based on sanction derived from the people. Apart from that, as Mr. Raghavendrarao said, for non-cooperators to run existing municipalities means a sort of recognition of the Minister. Non-cooperators in C. P. have, therefore, decided to organise their own municipalities which will be under the direction of a board created by the Provincial Congress Committee. This is the natural evolution of the constructive programme of the Congress or, to go further back, of the nation-building activity advocated by Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar in his presidential address from the Congress platform. The Bengal Provincial Conference has also passed a resolution instructing District Congress Committees to establish Congress Union Boards. The experiments in the C. P. and Bengal will be watched with keen interest and if the authorities are sincere in their profession of letting the people manage their local affairs themselves, they will not seek to place obstacles in the way.

Women's Part.

We have from time to time referred in these columns with pride to the women of India who are now aiding their brothers in the great work of regeneration which is to produce *Swaraj*. In one such reference we ventured upon the remark that Indian women were the most beautiful in the world. At the same time we pointed out that the women of India's many races differed from each other in beauty as do different flowers in a garden so that no man could declare the slenderly tall, dark-robed and trousered Pathan maiden the peer in beauty and charm of some small Hindu bride in Madras. But what we have not ventured upon asserting on former occasions is that in the matter of costume the garb and style of the maiden from Kanara with flowers in her hair is perhaps the most attractive and graceful in the East. There are many such maidens in Bombay and hitherto they have affected *saris* of silk which, if not Nationalist, were vastly becoming. But to-day the national movement bids fair to banish the silken *sari* from our streets and a performance by the Kanara ladies of the Kanara Saraswat Mahila Samaj told us the other day how the process of banishment is being conducted. The performance also showed a large audience that the maidens of Kanara lose not a whit of the youthful, proud and almost boyish grace their fashion of drapery gives them, when for the shot silks of yesterday they substitute the Khaddar *sari* of to-day. The performance in question was entirely by ladies, and consisted of a dramatic little sketch whose plot revealed the conversion of a pretty little social butterfly, draped in expensive silks, into a lovelier and no less graceful Nationalist attired in Khaddar. The performance was an example of propaganda at its best—truthful yet presented so attractively as to convert even the reluctant. If the enthusiasm for the Charka evinced by these ladies of Kanara is shared by their sisters of other communities then indeed the women of India are awake.

Municipal Corporation and Cow-Killing.

Mr. W. T. Halai, one of the new Corporators, has given notice of a motion proposing the prohibition of the slaughter of cows within the Municipal limits of Bombay. No one who is conversant with the feelings and sentiment of the Hindu community and also of the far-reaching economic aspect of the problem of cow-protection will fail to realize that the proposal could not have been brought forward a day too soon. Fortunately for us in Bombay, the question has already been solved by the Municipality of Calcutta, to say nothing of the numerous other municipalities in different parts of India, which have prohibited the slaughter of cattle within their jurisdiction. So, the Corporation of Bombay need not feel at a loss as to the course it should follow when the question is formally raised before it. Mr. Halai does not propose that the slaughter of animals as a whole should be prohibited and, were such proposal ever made, the present would hardly be the time to consider it, whatever may be the religious or humanitarian justification for it. Mr. Halai simply asks that the slaughter of cows be stopped altogether, and in view of the qualified nature of the proposal, it should meet with no obstacle from the Corporators, especially in view of the admission by many eminent authorities that the preservation of cows has an intimate bearing on child life in this country. In Calcutta, where infant mortality is not so alarmingly high as in Bombay, considerable emphasis was laid on this aspect of the matter when the question was before it not long ago. It was asserted on excellent medical authority that cow's milk, admittedly the next best to mother's milk, was essential to the longevity of child life, but under stress of modern conditions or through ignorance and other causes, this aspect of the matter appears to have been lost sight of completely, and the supply of pure unadulterated cow's milk has not only diminished but is increasingly difficult to obtain, especially in large cities like Calcutta and Bombay. The result is very heavy infant mortality, which in Bombay is as high as fifty or even sixty per cent.

Wanted Immediate Action.

So far as the Corporation of Bombay is concerned, the proposal is by no means a new one. Hardly two years have passed since we had an agitation in this city, led by Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, as a result of which the Municipality agreed to prohibit the slaughter of cattle—not merely cows—under three years of age in the case of male animals and four years in the case of female ones. From the available statistics, it is clear that the resolution has not had much effect on the destruction of horned cattle including buffaloes, the figures for the Bandra Slaughter House alone revealing the fact that, during the past five years, the destruction of horned cattle, under which are classed bullocks, cows and calves, rose from about 56,000 to over 88,000 per year, an alarming increase surely. In 1919-20, when the system of keeping separate records for the different classes of animals was adopted, the number of cows slaughtered was nearly 55,000 while the figures for 1920-21 showed a rise of slightly over seven thousand, the total number of cows slaughtered last year being roughly 62,000. Even if there were no other reasons to justify the step proposed, these figures alone would constitute a sufficient warrant for the Corporation to take the required action and enforce it strictly. But apart from this, religious sentiment is in complete accord even between Hindus and Parsis—a high place is given to the cow in the scriptures of Parsiism—and there is nothing in the Quran which enjoins the slaughter of cows as a necessary religious duty. On the contrary, Indian Mussulmans have learnt to appreciate and respect the deep-seated feelings of their Hindu brethren, and the demonstrations of forbearance and goodwill on the occasion of the last *Id* festival inspire the confidence that Mussulmans will not stand in the way of the adoption of a measure so vital to the preservation of the nation. As to the Parsis, we have it on high authority that the Gathas inculcate respect for the cow. We only hope the Corporation will rise to the occasion and see that the measure is not delayed by dilatory methods or endless academical discussions.

CRISIS AT GENOA.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

FRANCE'S INSISTENCE ON ANNULMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Paris.—The Cabinet has considered the situation created by the Russo-German Agreement and has decided that France shall only leave Genoa with the rest of the Allies.

A French semi-official telegram from Genoa says that as a condition of remaining at the Conference, France will ask the Allies to insist on the annulment of the Russo-German Agreement on the ground that it violates the Treaty of Versailles.

Meetings of the Commissions at Genoa have been suspended, pending a decision of the meeting of Allied delegates and experts to which, at the instance of M. Barthou, representatives of the Little Entente, including Czecho-Slovak Premier Benes, have been invited.

"A SECRET TREATY."

CONCLUDED BEHIND COLLEAGUES' BACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Villa Raggis, where the Allied Delegates were discussing the latest development, was throughout the day, the centre of interest to hundreds of journalists who twice responded to an invitation to hear the result of the deliberations but returned empty-handed.

The unexpectedly prolonged session created a belief that an even more drastic act was being contemplated than that contained in the Allies' letter which was published late in the evening. The letter, which is couched in unequivocal terms, recalls Dr. Wirth's promise, last week, to co-operate with other Powers for the solution of the outstanding Russian questions, and points out that the Germans have replied to the Allies' offer of goodwill and fellowship with an act which destroys the spirit of mutual confidence, for they have concluded a secret treaty behind the backs of their colleagues, a treaty which violates some of the principles on which the Conference is based.

HARMONY IMPAIRED.

FEAR OF FRENCH SUSPICION BEING STRENGTHENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

The upshot of the Allies' action is that while the Germans will be permitted to enter into general discussions, they will not be allowed to participate on any Committee dealing with Russia.

The most unfortunate aspect of the affair, which is likely to overshadow the remainder of the session of the Conference is that the anti-German and anti-Russian suspicion, notably on the part of France, will be considerably strengthened, and will impair the harmony on which the hopes of the Conference were largely based.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Paris.—The Russo-German agreement which the "Echo de Paris" describes as "the most important event since the Armistice," is generally regarded by the French Press as proving the uselessness of the continuance of the Genoa Conference.

"Le Journal" writes:—We should congratulate ourselves at this alliance of the conquered countries thirsting for revenge, for it will restore the balance of the Western Alliance."

"Gaulois" says: "It is preferable that a steadily growing abscess should burst," and urges the Entente completely to change its front and to punish the audacious and disloyal nations.

"Petit Journal" says the only thing lacking is the military Convention which may still come at any moment.

"GERMAN VICTORY."

"Figaro" wonders how the German challenge will be regarded in Britain and Italy, while the Socialist paper "populaire" declares the posion of Britain and Italy is critical as the result of this "German Victory."

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

New York.—Commenting on the Russo-German Treaty, the New York "World" refuses to believe the Russo-German Bloc, which has been a favourite nightmare for years, has been effected and declares that Germany is unable to supply the capital necessary for Russia's regeneration.

The "Tribune" says Russia and Germany are both seeking to get rid of the debts, and have taken this method of exciting the Western fears, but with a precarious Russian credit, the alliance is either a fiction or a fraud.

The "Herald" says the cooperation of the outcast Russia and the enchained Germany has long been inevitable.

ACCEPTING AT ITS FACE VALUE.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 18.

N'york.—It is reported from Washington that President Harding and his advisers are ready to accept the Russo German treaty at its face value as a financial and peace settlement without sweeping political significance. The administration is said to be on opinion that nothing in the treaty conflicts with the German American treaty or interferes with American interests in Russia and Germany or materially alters the status of Russia.

RAMDHAN.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS.

"RESOLVE TO LIBERATE ISLAM".

The Hon. General Secretary, of the Central Khilafat Committee sends the following appeal to the Muslims all over India:—

The month of Ramzan Mubarak is fast approaching. This is the month of God's favours and blessings. In this month the Muslims all over the world observe fasts, offer prayers and remember the greatness of the Almighty-Allah,-the Creator and Sustainer of the universe—in order to purge their souls of all evils of physical life and to elevate their spiritual power.

Brethren, this is the hardest time in the history of Islam, and let us make the best use of this historic month for the amelioration of our condition. Let us all pray to the Almighty God with all our heart for the victory of His Excellency Fieldmarshal Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha, who is fighting against the enemies of Islam for the honour and defence of our Faith. Let us remember the brave Mujahedin of Angora, who are sacrificing their lives in upholding the honour of Islam and pray for their success. Let us not forget to render them timely help by contributing towards the Angora Fund to the best of our capacity. It is confidently hoped all Muslims of India, men, women and children, would try to save something from their daily meals during this month and make a magnificient present of their savings to the Mujahedin of Islam and their children.

MUSLIMS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Brethren, we should also remember our responsibility in so far as our internal struggle is concerned. We have adopted the programme of non-cooperation. While we are fully determined to keep ourselves aloof from an external evil by the adoption of non-violent non-cooperation programme we should, at the same time, drive away the evils that are existing in ourselves. We should attain highest spiritual power in order to carry on a spiritual war to a successful end. We should, therefore, keep our physical and animal power in entire subordination to the spiritual power by constant remembrance of God and by creating a sincere desire and unconquerable determination in us to achieve our sacred object. Let all evils consequent upon the use of liquor and other intoxicating drugs introduced in our land by the foreign agencies be exterminated, and the whole country be made to breathe an elevating atmosphere of higher spiritual life. We should, also, make it a point of honour not to cover our bodies with the foreign cloth. We should wear handspun and handwoven Khadder for the moral and economic amelioration of our country. Human soul in a body enslaved to foreign yoke cannot rise high. We should, therefore, free our physical bodies from the bondage of slavery in order to make it a fit abode for a spiritual life.

Brethren, this is a struggle for existence, and must make the best of our efforts. Now or never. Therefore gird up your loins and liberate Islam and India from the yoke of thraldom. Do not pollute your bodies with foreign cloth in this sacred month, but wear Khadder, and stand firm and unshaken by your demands till they are fulfilled. Allah-o-Akbar.

CABLE ITEMS.

Port Said.—The British steamer "Clan Mackinnon", Tuticorin for the United Kingdom, has been detained here owing to derangement of machinery.

The Rio de Janeiro the Portugeuese seaplane which started from Portugal has arrived at St. Paul's rocks. According to a subsequent report, hitherto unconfirmed the machine has reached Fernando Moronha.

Manila.—Two hundred houses have been destroyd by fire and as a consequence a thousand people are homeless.

GURDWARA LEGISLATION.

SIKHS REFUSE TO CO-OPERATE.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF SIKH LEADERS.

The latest bulletin dated the 15th inst. issued by the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee states that the total number of Sikhs arrested up-to-date is 1471. Another communique runs as follows:—

The Government communique of 5th April announces that the Government is proceeding with the preparation of the Gurdwara Bill. The S. G. P. Committee reminds all Sikhs that in view of the unanimous decision of the Committee to accept no bill under the present circumstances, it is expected that no Sikh will participate in the drafting or passing of the bill.

Some time ago an official communique was issued that some Akalis had committeed a dacoity at Dhariwal District Amritsar. On careful enquiry it has been found that no Akalis were at all concerned in the affair.

The Baisakhi day, which is the anniversary of the creation of the Khaka by Guru Gobindsingh Ji, was celebrated this year with unusual enthusiasim in the Darbar Sahib Amritsar. Thousands of pilgrims had come from great distances, as far as Kabul and Sind. An additional interest was the work of clearing and repairing the Sacred Tanks, in which every Sikh thinks in his duty to take part. In the bed of the recently drained sacred tank of Kaulsar, five Guru Granth Sahibs were open for continuous reading and big congregations gathered daily On the Baisakh day the reading was concluded.

The day was marked by an an historic incident. The post of a Granthi in the Golden Temple was vacant and the Shromani Committee had appointed Bhai Kartar Singh of Kalaswala, the well known Sikh poet and scholar to the office. The installation ceremony was performed in a special diwan at the Akal Takhat in a very impressive manner, marked by old picturesque ritual. Mahants of several places came to join in the ceremony and offered *Saropus* to the new Granthi. The occasion was symbolic of the national control over Gurdwaras, and this fact aroused great enthusiasim among the thousands of Sikhs gathered there.

In the same diwan Bhai Gajji Singh of Paldi Dist. Hoshiarpur, late of the 124th Balochis, received a *Saropa* from the Akal Takhat as a mark of honour for having suffered for his religion. While at Ismaelia in Egypt his regiment was required to wear the hat shaped helmet, which he refused on the ground that Sikhs have religious objection to the wearing of hats. For this he was sent to jail for 3 years.

S. Narain Singh, Bar-at-Law, late Manager of Nankana Sahib, who was transferred a month ago to the head-quarters at Amritsar as additional Secretary of the S. G. P. Committee, has now been served with a notice under Sec. 107 by the Magistrate of Nankana Sahib to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, on the security of Rs. 2,000 for one year. This section applies only to men ordinarily residing in the jurisdiction of the magistrate, and is thus inapplicable to S. Narain Singh who left Sheikhupura district long before the issue of the notice.

Master Tara Singh, who had left Lyallpur some months ago, was called upon under Sec. 108 C. P. Code to show cause why he should not be bound over for making seditious speeches. He was arrested at Amritsar and taken to Lyallpur in handcuffs. Sec. 108 like Sec. 107 applies to a person ordinarily residing within the jurisdiction of the magistrate issuing the notice. The case against him has now been withdrawn. It is noteworthy that master Tara Singh was arrested at Amritsar Ry., Station on his return from Benares and Delhi where he had gone to inform Pandit Malaviya and Hakim Ajmal Khan about the happenings in the Punjab.

ITALIAN CONTINGENT'S WITHDRAWAL.

FROM MEANDER VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Rome.—It is semi-officially announced that in connection with the proposed armistice in Asia Minor it has been decided to withdraw an Italian contingent from Meander Valley. The contingent will cooperate with the Allied forces which are to superintend the evacuation of Smyrna territory when the Turco-Greek peace preliminaries are signed.

"A PROOF OF CORDIAL FEELINGS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Constantinople.—The Italian Government has notified the representative of the Angora Government of its decision to withdraw Italian troops from Meander Valley as a proof of "its cordial feelings." The Italian Government is convinced that the rights of minorities will be respected.

COTTON WAGE DISPUTE.

PARTIAL SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

A partial settlement of the dispute between the employers and the cotton operatives in regard to the reduction of wages, has been reached.

A conference of the representatives of the employers and the card-room operatives at Manchester has arrived at an agreement which, however, is subject to confirmation by other Operatives' Unions.

JOINT LETTER TO GERMAN DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Genoa.—The Allies and the Little Entente have sent a joint letter to the German Delegation declaring that the conclusion of the Russo-German Treaty, while the Conference is in session, violates the conditions to which Germany pledged herself on entering the Conference, and she has therby renounced further participation in the discussion of conditions of the Agreement between Russia and other countries at the Conference.

GERMANS FORBIDDEN.

TO TAKE PART IN RUSSIAN DISCUSSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

The Allies have forbidden Germans a Genoa to participate in Russian discussions.

SECS. 107 AND 144

MISUSE BY MAGISTRACY.

MADRAS VAKILS' LETTER TO GOVT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 18.

The Madras Vakils' Association has addressed a long letter to the Government in forwarding a copy of the resolutions passed the other day in an urgent meeting held to consider the new situation arising from recent misuse by the Magistracy of Sections 107 and 144. The letter complains how under the guise of powers under sections 107 and 144 44the4 Magistracy at the instance of police or private parties usurp functions of Civil Court and interfere with private rights of individuals. It mentions the case of Govinda Chetti vs. Perumal (1913) L.L.R. 38—M—489 (490) and quotes Judge Sadasiva Aiyer, who observed that the Magistracy at Salem in that particular case under the shelter of Sec. 144, was trying to clutch at much more extensive jurisdiction, not contemplated by that Section. The letter proceeds to say that that instance dwindles into insignificance compared with the present use made by the Magistracy of powers under Secs. 107 and 144. This flagrant violation is being effected with the apparent knowledge, if not approval of the Government, and thus people are prevented from the exercise of their elmentary rights of free speech and of holding meetings.

"FRAUD UPON LAW."

The letter goes on to say that recent orders passed by the Magistracy under Sec. 144 preventing the non-co-operators and others from making speeches or holding meetings, and orders under Secs. 107 and 108 directing persons to give security, have made the profession feel that they are a fraud upon the law and the Government in initiating proceedings and enabling the Magistrates to pass such orders are bringing the administration of justice to contempt. The letter then proceeds to show how there is no justification for any apprehension of the disturbance of peace which is essential to any order under Secs. 107 and 144.

"ABUSE OF LAW."

The letter says that application of Sec. 144 to prevent holding of a meeting and making of free speeches is an abuse of law. The letter adds that even if any disturbance is apprehended the duty of the Magistrate is to exert himself in defence of the rights rather than in their suspension. Thus to meetings of non-cooperators others do not go and even if others go, and it is apprehended that violation will proceed from others, it is the Magistrate's duty to take security from such others who pursue an illegal course of conduct.

With regard to the proceedings under Sec. 108, the Association submits that it is not a proper use of the Section for Government Instead of prosecuting persons for offences under Sec. 124 A and B and Sec. 153-A of Penal Code to take proceeding under section for such offences when there have been no previous convictions against such persons, unless extraordinary or special circumstances exist for not charging these persons with such offences.

SALEM MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

Lastly, the letter desires to point out that order made by the sub-divisional Magistrate of Salem, dated 9th April, 1922, is quite opposed to the provisions of Sec. 144. The order is in the form of a proclamation directing things to be done. It has been already pointed out that the Magistrates have no power to issue such proclamations. Again the order directs every inhabitant of Salem town and the public generally of Salem town and Salem Taluk not to do certain things. In the first place the Magistrate has no power to issue such an order to the general public. Under clause (3) of Sec. 144, an order may be directed to a particular individual or to the public, generally frequenting or visiting a particular place, no order giving a direction to the public generally residing in a certain town can be issued. In the second place the order directs the public not to do a series of acts for a certain period. This the Magistrate is not empowered to do. The case of Emperor vs. Bhagubai (1914) 16 Bom. L. R. 684 is a clear authority that such an order as that passed by the Magistrate of Salem is illegal and *ultra vires*.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ELECTING NEW PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Peking.—General Chang Tso Lin announces he has agreed with the Canton Government to hold a national Conference within a month to draw up the new Constitution and elect a new Parliament. He asserts that General Wu Pei Fu is the only obstacle, and that he can defeat Wu Pei Fu.

The adherents of the latter on the other hand state that he will join the Conference if the military *status quo* is maintained, but General Chang Tso Lin continues to send troops to Chihli where he already has a force of 20,000, whilst a further force of 50,000 is reported to be about to leave Mukden for Chilhli.

The rival forces continue their strategic movements, and Banks and trade are beginning to be seriously affected.

KAPP ARRESTED.

TO BE TRIED BY SUPREME COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Berlin.—Herr Kapp, the leader of the 1920 rebellion, has been arrested at Sassnitz, while returning to Germany from Sweden. He will be tried by the Supreme Court at Leipzig.

PEN CONFERENCE

ATTEMPTS AT MODIFICATION OF CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA RESOLUTION.

(By our Special Representative.)

PEN, April 17.

When the Maharashtra Provincial Conference met again on Monday morning the most important resolution to be taken up at once, after the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha resolution, was the one referring to the Delhi programme, or Bardoli programme, as it is called. There was one resolution of the Subject Committee, and four amendments to the same. Mr. L. B. Bhopatker, who was a Non-co-operator pleader last year, but not now I had a very comprehensive amendment standing against his name. It was an amendment sketching out an all-round programme for the moral and material welfare of the people. It was catholic in its aims, and it was necessarily a long one. Many of its items coincided with those of the Bardoli programme, but some went back on it. He wanted the universities and councils to be captured by the Nationalists, as also new industries to be established in the country, by bringing about better relations between the capitalists and labourers. He wanted outsiders to be admitted into the fold of Hindu sm, if they but adopted the religion and he wanted every man to devote a portion of his time for the uplift of his Motherland. That was Mr. Bhopatker's programme laid before the Conference. Mr. D. V. Gokhale's amendment, while accepting the present programme, wanted a committee to be appointed to go into the whole question of the Bardoli programme and suggest means to speed it forward. The two other amendments were not of such a startling nature. The speeches made in defence of the amendments were passionate and carried the audience off their feet. It might be mentioned that Mr. Gokhale's programme is more or less similar to that suggested by Dr. Munje at Delhi, but the latter had been defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mr. N. C. Kelker said not a word either in defence or against any of these amendments, although he mystified the President by vehemently urging on him that the amendment of Mr. Gokhale contained the original resolution. This might have been the case, but the wording was quite different. There can be no doubt that there was a great deal of antagonism displayed towards the President for his defence of Mahatma Gandhi's programme and some attacks were made by a few speakers on him. The President called himself an out and out partisan of the Mahatma, and this was too much for some of the pleaders who have not yet non-co-operated with the law courts. In accepting Mr. Gokhale's amendment, the Conference only adopted a middle course, that is to say while accepting the present programme a committee is to report to the Congress as to new methods. But while they appointing a Committee to come to a decision on the methods proceeded immediately afterwards to authorise the various District Congress Committees to contest the Legislative Council elections. The conference adopted a resolution giving the Congress Committees a maudate to contest for the Municipalities, Legistative Councils, etc. This means that the conference has practically given up the Congress programme of boycotting the Council. The protagonist of this resolution was of the opinion that by entering the Councils they could bring a new heaven and new earth in this miserable country. He cited the case of Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities, but he did not stop the sell the complete story.

The Conference came to an end late at night on Moday.

THE RESOLUTION

Dr. Phatak moved the first resolution about the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha. The Conference, the resolution stated, supported the men who were practising Satyagraha and protested against the Land Asquisition Act being used to oust them from their unestral lands for the purpose of erecting hydro-electrical works.

Dr. Phatak said it was more a National question than a communal question, and they must protest against agriculturists being deprived of their lands for industrial purposes. They must also see that foreign capitalists did not take root in Indian soil. The Mavlas wanted the full sympathy and support of the people of Maharashtra, they wanted men and money—men for the purpose of encouraging the Mavlas and for going to prison, if necessary and money to support them. His companions had been sent to jail, and he also might be sent there soon. Therefore they wanted the help of the public soon.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, seconding, said Maval was a Taluka famous for its fertility, famous for its splendid men, and famous for its climate. Were they going to do away with all those things for the sake of a few capitalists in Bombay? The resolution asked for a contribution of one thousand rupees from each district, and he hoped they would do their duty in that respect.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe said matters had reached a crisis now, and there was a likelihood of the Mavalas being even killed in the course of the struggle but he warned the authorities that if they shed the blood of innocent men it would be only for their own undoing.

After Mr. Karlekar had spoken the resolution was passed. The next resolution congratulated the workers in the Mulshi Petha.

SWARAJ RESOLUTION.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya then moved the most important resolution on the agenda. There were two amendments to this in the names of Mr. D. V. Gokhale and Mr. L. B. Bhopatker.

The original resolution stated that the Conference approved the amended Ahmeda-

(Continued on next page.)

MR. S. E. STOKES.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

following is he first of a series or articles which form the preface to the book by Mr. S. E. Stokes called "To Awaking India" which is being published by Ganesh and Co., Madras. All rights of republication are therefore reserved.

Though Mr. Stokes has lived in India for nearly twenty years, his life has been spent for the most part in the retirement of the Hills, away from the busy town centres. He has only, in very recent times, come into the full public gaze. He is now in prison, suffering imprisonment on behalf of his adopted country. It has been suggested to me from many sides, that I should write out from memory something of his earlier history, as I have known it. I have gladly consented to do so; especially because in my last interview with him in the Central Jail, Lahore, he asked me to make clear to the public the position which he has always taken in his writings, and to show how contrary to his inner nature it would be to write or to speak anything that would stir up hatred or contempt.

He would most gladly have gone to prison on the charge of civil disobedience; but he felt keenly the falsity of the accusation, that had been brought against him, of stirring up hatred and contempt. The best way in which I can fulfil his wish, and make his whole life-aspect clear, will be to tell something of the story of that life from my own memory of it. As I am trusting to memory alone, I cannot vouch for accuracy in every detail; but I trust that the picture itself, which calls forth all my reverence and affection as I describe it, will not be out of focus.

Mr. Samuel E. Stokes is by birth an American. He is now, if I remember correctly, a little over forty years of age. He was born in the city of Philadelphia and came out to India, as a Christian missionary in an independent capacity, and at his own expense, soon after the beginning of the present century, about the year 1903 or 1904. His family was comparatively wealthy, and though born in comfort himself he inherited from his mother, who has been the greatest formative influence in his life, a passionate devotion to the poor. He comes originally from an old British stock, which had settled in America in the early days of British colonisation. He has always been proud of his British ancestry. His reading of history, which has been a favourite subject with him, has been inspired by the thought, that the History of Great Britain is the life story of the people from which his own family had sprung.

Mr. Stokes' ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, who are sometimes callled Quakers. The moral idealism of the early Quakers is well known to all students of modern history. Mr. Stockes' own forefathers came out along with the famous William Penn, to Pennsylavania. The story has often been told, how this one Quaker Settlement used no force of arms in dealing with the inhabitants of the country. They won their way by love instead of hate. Love conquered and there was peace.

Mr. Stokes has always spoken with the deepest reverence of these Quaker ancestors. They made him, in his inner nature, the friend of humanity, and not the friend of one race only. They also made impossible for him that false idea of racial patriotism, which thinks only of the aggrandisement of its own nation at the expense of others. It has thus been easy for him to acclimatise himself in India and to feel, from the very first, that India is no foreign country to him, but his home. He has often told me how, in his early childhood, he had been attracted by some old coloured prints of India belonging to his grandfather which were family treasures. He would sit before them as a child for hours, and his imagination would be fascinated by them. Strangely enough, one of these pictures was of Kotgarh itself, in the Simla Hills, which now he has made his Indian abode for himself and his family.

WORK AMONG INDIAN LEPERS.

My own coming to India was very nearly at the same time as that of Mr. Stokes. I heard much of him in the year 1905, when I was near Sabathu. He had lived in that place with the lepers, in a leper asylum.

He had thrown aside all the paraphernalia of the European missionary and had become, almost from the very first, frankly, Indian in his dress and habits and manner of life. He was working among the lepers with a devoted care. He would nurse them with his own hands, embracing them in his fearless love as S. Francis of Assisi did of old and binding up their sores.

It was in the midst of this activity at Sabathu that Mr. Stokes was attacked by typhoid fever. The illness proved nearly fatal. For days and weeks, his human spirit hovered between life and death.

After that time, he spent the hot weather of each succeeding year at Kotgarh, which is fifty miles beyond Simla along the Hindustan Tibet Road. He used to bring up with him an adopted family of little children. One was quite blind, but always jolly and cheerful; two others were the sons of leper parents; one was infirm. They all grew up as one family with him, and he shared everything with them in common. During this period of his life, he always slept upon the bare ground, cooked his own and his children's food, and lived

(Continued on next page.)

THE FRONTIER AND ITS PROBLEMS.

(BY G. K. N.)

I.

During the visit of the Prince of Wales to Delhi the Government of India invited certain journalists Indian and English to the new capital.

There were several questions at the time vigorously exercising the public mind. They were of as high an import as the visit of the Prince itself. No problem, however, appeared to be of greater magnitude than the colossal military expenses. Every one was aware that the best part of it was absorbed in maintaining troops almost on a war footing on our North-West Frontier. Opinion has been sharply divided whether India needs the number of soldiers stationed in the Khaybar, Tochi and Waziristan. There is likewise nothing like unanimity on the problem of the geographical line which should divide us from our warlike neighbours. These neighbours commonly pass for Afghan tribes. That is an ethnic error and that is by the way. They owe no allegiance either to the Amir or to the Government of India. At times they look to the Amir for help. At times they get countenance. Oftener they are egged on but not substantially aided. Broadly speaking there are two schools representing two opposite views. The one urges that gradually we should push forward our frontier into the buffer clans and reach up to the Durand line and in a manner extend ourselves till our boundary marches with that of Afghanistan. There is much to be stated in support of this view. Here we must be content with merely mentioning it. According to the other school a safer and less glorious course is open to us,—to retire to, what some denominate, the natural frontier of the Indus. This would involve the abandonment of all the tribes and it must be noted that the tribes are not all hostile to us. Many of the sects are divided each against itself and into sections friendly to us. To abandon all the clans would entail desertion of those who favour settled Government under the British. Here the problem ascends from the political to the ethical plane. Naturally the enquiry suggests itself: "Have we made any pledge to any of the tribes guaranteeing them perpetual support against their hereditary and implacable enemies?" As I understand it we have made no such formal covenants. But there is the implication of a covert promise. If we let go of that "No-man's land' and declare hands off we should be able, it is plausibly urged, to considerably reduce our military budget. But there is another and weightier factor and power to be reckoned with. It is not adventitious. It bears on Afghan potentialities.

Nugatory Natnre of Treaties.

True, there exists a treaty of peace between ourselves and the Amir. But this species of political concordats on paper or perchment are know to last only so long as the interests of both the high contracting parties are at a defined minimum of conflict. It has been overlooked, besides, in several quarters in India that Afghanistan is essentially a land of impoverished warriors. Centuries of skin-deep Buddhism have left it unaffected. It produces a bare sufficiency to support its population and its atmosphere makes for indigent freedom. Of industries it has relatively none. The tribes between the country and ourselves have maintained an existence the character of which can be traced to some 1,500 years back. For India its history is fascinating. The regions were the homelands of the ancestors of the Parsis. For long centuries isolated places in it were seats of the wonderful Bhuddist culture. The firm impress of Greek influence there now is a matter of sculptural common place. There were Hindu kings there who have been supplanted by the force of virile and aggressive Islam. It requires some effort of memory to realise one extraordinary fact. The lands of Afghanistan and the country between it and ourselves have not been encroached upon by British India. It is the British who have relinquished that portion of their heritage of India. Their predecessors, the Sikhs, and the Moslems before them, down to the death of Aurangazeb in 1707, sent out satraps to rule at Kabul. Afghanistan was an appanage for India.

An Amazing Assertion

I would here anticipate a bit. At Kohat certain educated Hindus invited to meet us by the courtesy of Major-General Sir A. Skeen, handed us an amazing statement. It claimed that the advance policy was not only the desirable one but was the only legitimate one, that to sever the regions of Bannu, Kohat and other frontier towns would be equivalent to amputating India proper of an unatrophied member. It urged the restoration not only of the entire border land but of all Afghanistan to the subjection of the authority that ruled over India. The proposition was preposterous yet rooted in fact. No one awakened to actualities would support such a claim resting on historical veracity and political insanity. But it has its uses as a reminder that there is another side to gratuitous aggression. Afghanistan may be marching towards civilisation. As judged by the Princes sent, some to Paris and to London, via Bombay, the country is making rapid progress. It is emancipating itself from the trammels of unreasoning orthodoxy and muljahs more maddening than mad. The inborn determination to remain an independent people has been fortified by the invigorating forces of Panislam. But the governance even of less than a crore of people cannot be managed on a plenitude of lofty sentiments of religion and ethics in an empty treasury. The new Amir has exercised his self-denying ordinance. He has voluntarily deprived himself of the large subsidy which went to procure efficiency to his arms and tranquility to his realms. We have yet to learn the substitute he has devised for those eighteen Indian lakhs per annum. Pan-Islam and relations of amity with her hereditary enemies in Turkey and Persia would appear to be pleasant narcotics which Kabul has accepted in lieu of the substantial loaf bread issued from India. And a hungry people are inconvenient neighbours. The situation in Russia is too fluid to enter into our immediate calculations on the frontier. But it is one which cannot be discarded without gave peril. Bolshevism has been temporarily arrested in its march eastwards. It has not been hurled back.

C-in-C explains frontier situation

The military stationed at Delhi availed themselves of the presence of the journalists during the Prince's visit. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief offered to set apart a Sunday morning to explain to them the actualities of the Frontier. For the first time in the history of the British occupation of the country the Commander-in-Chief took into his confidence representatives of Indian civil population. The bold departure harmonized with the genuine spirit of reform. It testified, on the part of the army, to the British desire for India's advance in every feasible direction. The journalists were invited to put questions. The thirst for information which always convulses some of the members of our Councils proved also unquenchable in the small room of the Army Head-quarters. Here too the indefatigable Dr. Gour entered with a formidable questioner. He was there it is to be assumed as a journalist. Lord Rawlinson was treated more as an itinerant encyclopaedia than as an eminent soldier. With evident alacrity, self-control and much humour he stood the severe inquisition test. At any rate there was no doubting the sincerity of the authorities. They might be erring as to policy but they were not prepared to hide their faults. The crux prepared to hide "Must India continue to be intolerably burdened with the taxation necessitated by our policy of madness which has not the merit of any apparent method in it?"

It was at this meeting of the journalists at Delhi with whom Lord Rawalinson had a straight and informal talk that I suggested that a few of us be conducted along the Frontier to see things for ourselves. To all fair-minded inquirers it must betoken an honest desire to impart everything and conceal nothing on the part of the military authorities that the abrupt suggestion was accepted with wholely unexpected warmth. The Chief of the Staff immediately asked me to form my own party. For obvious reasons I thankfully declined the honour. Would not Lord Rawlinson rather choose in conjuction with civil authorities and invite himself the co-operation of a few representative journalists to tour the Afghan border? This the military agreed to.

Tour of the Frontier.

The selection of the representatives of the Press was made, the journalists, Indian and English, were to be led on to and along the Frontier by an officer familiar with the locality. He knew the people or rather the congerie of the peoples and their language. He was thoroughly acquainted with their recent local history including the minutest episodes of the latest Afghan incursion. Moreover as will be seen from the narrative further on, the officer was endowed with an abundance of patience and was trained to ways of tact. The success of the Press tour must be to a tangible extent attributed to this Major Withworth. Personally I should have preferred to have been led by the genial Colonel Humphreys whose knowledge of the borderland is unrivalled and who had most disinterestedly obliged me on a previous occasion with information and sources of further knowledge regarding the North-West Frontier and Persia. But the Colonel had been promoted to Ministership and His Excellency was on his way to Afghanistan, snowed up at Peshawar, as our representative at the court of Kabul.

I would interpollate one word in this connection. I am satisfied that from the start, contrary to almost universal report, the authorities had not the slightest intention to hide or exaggerate. We were provided with an itinerary with maps and plans. We could carry cameras and were at liberty to take the fullest notes and no where could I notice any trace of the material hauteur. On the other hand, in hand in the behaviour of all concerned towards the Indian representatives some sensitive Englishmen might discover a predisposition to unearned partiality, and I would maintain the point with all the greater sincerity because I was personally far from a subject of the greatest attentions. However, I am solely responsible for the observations recorded here. Although I was not quite a novice with regard to the Indian Frontier problems either on the North-West or the North-East I had no settled preconceived notions as to the wickedness or otherwise of the methods pushed with the Vaziris and Masuds. I had no fetish to demolish and no pet theories to set up instead. As in the case of Malabar I was determined to be no party to suppression of ugly facts out of tune with national aspirations. I shall endeavour to place before the public the situation on the frontier as I notice it. The authorities had selected three Indian and three English representatives of the Press. The latter comprised the "Englishman" (Mr. Sandbrooks), "The Advocate of India" (Mr. Cunningham), "The Daily Express" of Madras (Mr. Brock). Indian newspapers were repesented by the "Leader" (Mr. Krishna Ram), an employee of the Associated Press and myself.

A MAJOR'S TRAGIC DEATH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, April, 18.

Major Windham of the firm of Messrs Mant and Gritchley, exchange brokers of Bombay, met his death under tragic circumstances near Baroda. During the Easter Holidays he was out pigstacking, his horse failed over a pig which he had speared and his spear wrenched from his hand turned upwards penetrating his horses impaled. Major Windham, penetrating through his lungs. He was brought to Baroda in a critical condition and died within a few hours in spite of all medical aid.

MR. S. E. STOKES.

(Continued from previous page.)

much in meditation in a cave on the mountain side.

Year by year, each summer, I used to meet him and his family of boys and also to stay with him. I could not share the austerities of his life,—they were too hard for me. I could only wonder at the remarkable powers of endurance and the strength of his inner spirit. His manner of living attracted me, as no other life of any European whom I had ever met in India had done. Indeed, the effect upon me was more than mere attraction, because it moulded almost unconsciously my whole ideal.

As I have said, each summer we would meet together with greater and greater fellowship and joy. Principal Rudra of Delhi, and his two sons, lived with me at the house of Mrs. Bates, who was like a mother to us all. Every day we used to meet and talk over our plans together. Very often we would sit long into the night debating the problems of the future. One of the chief subjects of discussion was how to bring the thin stream of Indian-Christian life back into the main current of the nation.

In the cold weather, Mr. Stokes would leave his family of boys at some school with friends and go wandering over the Punjab, as a sanyasi, following strictly and literally the precepts of Jesus in the Gospels, where it is written,—"take neither purse nor scrip, neither two coats, nor money for your journey."

If the villagers gave him food and shelter, he gratefully received it. If they refused, he would take shelter under some tree and go without food altogether. they usually welcomed him gladly and shared their food with him, taking him into their homes.

There is one incident that he told me afterwards, which is well worth relating at the present time when every thing is being done to break off the yoke of 'untouchability' from the neck of India, where it lies like an insufferable burden. Mr. Stokes had gone in his wanderings to a group of huts, which were occupied by the lower castes and had been received by them with warm affection. He had then gone on to the high-caste people of the village, who were living apart. At first, they were angry with him because he had lived with the low-caste people and had been eating and drinking with them. They even refused to receive him. So he sat down and slept all that night, without taking food, under a tree close to the village. As the villagers went out to their fields early in the morning, they found him there seated in meditation. When they came back in the evening, they found him still seated in silence. Then the headman of the village went to him asking his forgiveness. He said they all now understood that he was a man of God. Then Mr tSokes told them quite simply, that all men were his own brothers because all men alike were children of God.

In this way the curse of 'untouchability,' many years ago, began to be removed from that district. There has been no part of the non-co-operation movement, which has given Mr. Stokes himself greater joy and satisfaction, than the removal of this curse through the supreme greatness of the religious personality of Mahatma Gandhi.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

I can remember very vividly how one evening, as the sun was setting over the distant snows and night was coming on with all its train of stars, Mr. Stokes told me the story of an adventure in the mountains. He had been travelling all through one day in a lonely part and a snow storm had overtaken him and he had lost his way. His strength at last failed him and he had fallen to the ground exhausted, thinking that death was near. At that time of utter human weakness, he had seen before his eyes a waking vision of Christ upon the Cross comforting him. All his own suffering vanished, and he had the inner power given to him of an infinite peace. Strength returned, and he was able to reach the hut of a mountaineer, where he was tenderly nursed back to health. He has told the story of this incident in a very beautiful poem, written in blank verse. This poem, along with others, has been published in a little book of English verse called 'The Love of God.'

Stories such as this, in that life of hardship led by Mr. Stokes, are numerous. They are kept in memory by those who love him best and are often recalled. There is one which I should like to relate from my own personal experience of him at this time.

During one bitterly cold winter at Lahore, there was an epidemic of small pox in the city. The small-pox camp was outside, on a lower piece of ground, isolated from all human habitation and neglected, except for a daily visit of the doctor. It consisted of mere sheds made of matting. At night time the cold was piercing. The place was almost deserted, except by paid servants and sweepers, who were kept to do the work. But Mr. Stokes had taken up his abode there. Night and day, he was nursing a young Hindu student of the Forman Christian College who was suffering from the disease in a virulent form. When the sickness was at its height, the student had passed through many stages of delirium.

Little by little, with gentlest nursing, like that of a mother, Mr. Stokes brought healing and comfort to this neglected lad by his very presence. Every evening the Sikhs who were in the neighbourhood used to bring their offering of food and sit with Mr. Stokes and ask for same message form God. Often I met them there, seated in silent sympathy. Once I heard them ask him,—"What is this *sakti* that sustains you?' And I heard him speak to them about the vision of the Christ, that he had seen when he was near to death upon the mountains.

(To be continued.)

The Governor of Bengal and Countess of Lytton arrived at Simla on the 18th and are staying at Viceregal Lodge.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Simla on the afternoon of the 18th. Lady Rawlinson sails from Bombay for England this week by Macedonia.

PEN CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

bad Congress Resolution No. 1, about continuing the struggle for Swaraj in a just and non-violent manner; towards that and, they must spread Khadi throughout the whole Maharashtra, achieve greater and more complete unity between Hindu-Muslims, give up violence and inculcate fearlessness among the people, give up untouchability, collect money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and enlist three lakhs members for the Congress.

MR. GOKHALE'S AMENDMENT.

To this, Mr. D. V. Gokhale had brought forward an amendment accepting the present programme and recommending the appointment of a committee with a view to finding out whether any changes were necessary for winning them Swaraj in their present programme of Non-Violence and peace.

MR. BHOPATKER'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. B. Bhopatker had another amendment in his name. It stated that the following programme should be laid before the next Congress: Deputations should be sent to foreign countries; the number of Congress members should be increased; collections should be made for the Tilak Swaraj Fund every year; efforts should be made to unite all the communities in the country; Volunteer Corps should be established in all parts of the country but that the oath recommended by the Congress should be done away with; efforts should be made to capture all universities, Councils, and other institutions; efforts should be made to revive old industries by creating friendly relations between capitalists and labourers, and for this purpose there should be preferential boycott. Capitalists should be encouraged to establish new industries and the Congress should help people to do so. They should bring about friendly relations between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins; the bar of untouchability should be removed at the earliest moment possible. For these two objects to be achieved the Hindu Society should admit into its fold every man who called himself a Hindu, as a man could be born a Hindu so could a man be made one; no Hindu was born high or low, touchable or untouchable and only his actions made him such, and all members of Hindu society were of equal status. Every Hindu should perform his religions duties either himself or through others; but, in any case, there should be no pressure employed. The dangers to which Hindu religion was exposed could only be removed by raising the depressed classes, and it should be their bounden duty to remove those dangers by every means in their power. In short, every Hindu should make it has duty to impress upon others these four principles, namely, Swaraj, Swadeshi Boycott, and National Education. Simple living should be adopted by every one of them, and martial spirit should be encouraged as much as possible by physical improvement and every Indian should devote some part of his time for the service of his Motherland.

The above is a free translation of Mr. Bhopatker's amendment.

MR. VAIDYA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Vaidya said there was a difference of opinion on two points; the first was about Non-Violence, as some people thought that they had not achieved much by Non-Violence. While he was not opposed to violence as a means for winning them Swaraj, he asked them how and by what means they were going to be violent; had they any arms to be violent, or were they only going to cut their own throats? Were they going to fight against the modern weapons of war with their hands? Even Lok Tilak had nowhere said that they should be violent, because he knew that it was useless to be so. Gandhi wanted them to win Swaraj by means of Soul-Force alone. They might say that Gandhi was a different type of man altogether. But he had laid Soul-Force before them, for them to follow. There was a great deal of similarity between the levis of Gandhi and Christ. They had both been arrested at mid-night, and in both cases the judges had doubted their guilt. After Christ, Christianity had spread like wild fire and they should spread Gandhi's propaganda after his imprisonment. He did not tell them that they should be weaklings; on the other hand, they must get strong, but in getting strong they must be also Non-Violent. Let them spread Khadi and that was a potent remedy for many of their ills, concluded Mr. Vaidya.

Mr. Sitaram Damale seconded. It was unfortunate that they had to discuss a resolution like that, which should have been passed by the Conference unanimously. The delegates not to be led away by rhetoric or legal arguments, but to consider the question coolly and calmly. It was not even a month since their leader was imprisoned and they were talking of giving up his programme. Those who were saying that because the Mahatma had not given them Swaraj in one year as he had promised, they must adopt some other means now for getting it. But, how could they win it, he asked, when they had not done their duty to their country? Had they fulfilled the conditions laid down by the Mahatma? If they had not, why did they blame him? But were the opponents going to guarantee them Swaraj within the next year, if they adopted their methods. He did not think they were foolish enough to do anything of the kind.

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale then moved his amendment. He said he was fully aware of his responsibility in bringing such an amendment, and also of the present critical times. What he said was if they had the strength, whether moral or physical, to get them Swaraj, they must make use of it, and not confine their energy to mere begging of favours. They could never get freedom by Khadi alone. It was an adjunct only, but not everything, in their struggle. It was the moral force that was behind the Khadi which supported their struggle. Khadi was one of the means, and not everything. Nobody could say that Khadi alone would win Swaraj for them. He wanted to tell them that they were all Nationalists in the Maharashtra—their differences lay only in their methods. They wanted Swaraj by every effort in their power. While he accepted the Ahmedabad resolution, he objected to the Bardoli programme which did away with the most useful part of it. The Bardoli programme had taken away the most useful part of their Ahmedabad resolution. If the Mahatma were free he would not have brought forward such an amendment, but were they going to do nothing in the meantime for want of leaders? They would have to make some changes in their present programme, if not now, at least a few months hence. But let them not do nothing because their leaders were in jail! It was no use shirking their responsibilities, because their leaders were not with them.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil seconded and Mr. Soman supported the amendment

MR. BHOPATKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bhopatker, in introducing his amendment, said they were often told that they might accept only those parts of the Congress programme which were acceptable to them. Why did they then object to these small amendments now? His amendment was not against anybody or against any national programme. On the other hand, he wanted the Mahatma's programme to be followed with even greater vigour than now. He did not want to delittle it, but support it. And for all his pains, he was called a supporter of violence by the mover of the proposition. Was it right that such accusations should be worked against him? What was his amendment? He wanted more money and more members for the Congress! He wanted unity between the various communities and not between Hindus and Moslems only; he wanted Volunteer Corps to be raised everywhere; he wanted untouchability to be abandoned; he wanted every one to devote a portion of his time to national work. What had they done to give up untouchability? Even in this Conference they had not given it up! What had they done to spread the use of Khadi even in the pandal, where foreign cloth was used for decorations

ABANDON HYPOCRISY.

Were they, continued Mr. Bhopatkar sincere in what they said? If they wanted to boycott everything connected with Government, then they should do so; but there should be no reservations in such matters. They had captured the Poona Municipality and Nationalists could do anything there now. They should do the same thing with now. They should do the same thing with regard to the Councils and the universities. If they could capture the Councils, they could make the bureaucracy do what the people wished.

Why should they not admit any man who behaved like a Hindu into their fold? Why should they not have a man like Dr. Paul Richard amongst them? Why should they look down upon a man because he was born in a different caste from the Brahmins. With their airs of superiority, the Brahmins would never be able to win Swaraj. He wanted brotherhood and friendship between the various communities and he hated hypocricy. How many of them who were present there, used Khadi caps every day, or had they used them only for the Conference? If they but abandoned their hypocricy and became more honest, they would accept his programme, he said.

Mr. Phansalker seconded.

TWO MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. P. G. Joshi moving his amendment for the deletion of all references to the amendments of the Ahmedabad programme by the Delhi Committee said there was nothing objectionable in his amendment. It was short and sweet.

Mr. Lavate seconded.

Mr. Kavade Shastri then moved his own amendment omitting the clauses about untouchability, non-violence and fearlessness from the original proposition, in addition to Mr. Joshi's amendment. He said they were discussing politics in the Conference and they should not bring in religious or social matters.

This was only seconded.

MR. GOKHALE'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The amendments were then put to vote one after another. All of them were rejected except the one moved by Mr. Gokhale, which accepting the present programme of the Congress, suggested the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of introducing improvements with a view to achieving their objects at an earlier date by means of an accelerated programme.

After this the Conference adjourned till 5 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening, the Conference met at about 6 p.m. and a number of resolutions were put from the Chair and accepted by the Conference.

The first of them protested against the treatment given to the Mahatma in the jail and asked the Conference to remember the words of the Mahatma that only by their sufferings they could get Swaraj and do their duty accordingly. The second resolution asked for the encouragement of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines for the use of the people, and for the opening of dispensaries, etc. The third was against the forcible acquisition of lands against the wishes of the owners, and the Conference suggested some new rules for adoption. The fourth appointed a Committee for the purpose of suggesting ways and means for dealing with the differences between non-Brahmins and non-Brahmins and for bringing about cordiality relations. The fifth protested against the railway trains by the railway companies and their servants. The sixth was about the Khilafat. The Conference fully support the question and demands of Moslems in regard to the Khilafat and declared that unless those demands were granted there would be no peace in the country.

The seventh resolution, while condemning the outrages committed by the Moplahs agreed with the opinions expressed by Dr. Munje and others for readmitting the forcibly converted Hindus and asked the districts in Maharashtra financially to help these people. The eighth asked the people to help the National Colleges and the Tilak Vidyapith by every possible means in their power, and to encourage their mother-tongue and to give boys some sort of industrial training. The ninth supported the resolution of the Delhi Hindu Sabha in regard to cow protection.

The Conference also passed a resolution asking the people to encourage Swadeshi and to boycott foreign cloth and sugar.

The next resolution was placed before the Conference by Mr. D. V. Gokhale and it was about capturing all the Municipalities and Local Boards by Nationalists, and recommending the District Congress Committee to devise means towards that end. This was supported by Principal Gharpure, but was opposed by Messrs. Samant, Joshi and Koujalg. The resolution was, however, adopted by a very large majority.

Mr. N. C Kelkar then moved a resolution about the dispute between the landlords and tenants in the Pen Taluka and also the Agris (labourers on the Salt pans) and the proprietors of the pans which had caused a great deal of loss to both the parties and which could not be settled in spite of the mediation of Government officials and others. The danger was likely to spread to other Talukas and considering the important stakes of both the parties, it was proposed to appoint a representative committee to consider the whole question. This was adopted.

A resolution about the unfair assessment imposed upon the people of Malsiras Taluka in the Sholapur District was also adopted.

The next was about the prohibition of the sale of all intoxicants in the country and protesting against the action of Government against all peaceful picketing of liquor shops in many parts of the Presidency.

There was also a resolution moved by Mr. N. C. Kelkar protesting against the repressive policy adopted by the Indian States, particularly in relation to stopping all meetings, etc

DEPTS. OF INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS ABROAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Hon. Mr. Harkishan Lal presided over the Conference of Departments of Industries this morning, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Innes, who has been summoned to Simla. The Conference first discussed the question of training in India of railway engineers and mechanics, and it was agreed that provincial Departments of Industries should co-operate with railways in providing facilities for such training. On the question of state technical scholarships, which had arisen out of the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly, recommending that at least six lakhs of rupees should be set apart every year for education and training abroad of Indian and Anglo-Indian youths in certain subjects, it was pointed out that the Central Government could only make provision for training in the subjects which it controlled. The provincial Departments of Industries gave an account of the extent to which they had made or intended to make provision for such scholarships, and the general feeling of the conference was that if the Central Government was prepared to look after the training of students in central subjects, the provinces would discharge their obligations in provincial subjects.

PROHIBITED DEHRA DUN DIST. CONFERENCE.

PT. HARKARNATH MISRA MOLESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April, 19.

A report was received here stating that Pandit Harkarnath Misra, a non-cooperating barrister, while being taken in a procession at Dehra Dun where he went to preside over the District Conference was first pelted with a stone, subsequently a shoe was hurled at him and afterwards a revolver shot was fired at him. He was not hurt. Enquiries made on Pandit Harkarnath's arrival here to-day confirm the report.

As the authorities prohibited the holding of the Conference at Dehra Dun the Congress workers held a meeting ten miles away over which Pandit Harkarnath presided and addresses were delivered by Pandit Jewharilal Nehru, Sankaracharya and others exhorting people to follow the Congress programme.

ANOTHER NOTICE ON PT MISRA

The District Magistrate of Khori had served a notice on 20th March on Pandit Harkaranath Misra prohibiting him from delivering political lectures in Khori district. The notice, it is stated, did not specify the section under which the order was served nor mentioned the period during which the order should be obeyed. Pandit Harkaranath is obeying the order.

ECHO OF CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES

TWO ANGLO-INDIAN CIVIL GUARDS ARRESTED,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

It is understood that as a result of the magisterial enquiry into the disturbances at Entally on the 25th December last, Government has ordered prosecution of certain persons who were identified before the police and the Magistrate of Sealdah as having taken part in them. Two Anglo-Indian civil guards have since been arrested under section 302 I. P. C. on the charge of murdering an up-country Hindu and have been remanded to custody. One of them has been released on bail. The post mortem examination then showed that the murdered man had been battered to death.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 18.

The death is reported of Major-General George Douglas Hunter. Also of the Rt. Hon. Hugh T. Barrie.

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EXTENSION OF POONA SEWA-SADAN.

LADY THACKERSEY BRANCH AT BARAMATI.

In pursuance of its aims and objects the Poona Sewa-Sadan Society has begun to start branches of its work in the mofussil and also to help its formation in some of the Native States in the Deccan by supplying trained workers. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey has kindly undertaken to help the Poona Sewa Sadan financially for the purpose of maintaining two branches of its work either in backward or in rural areas, for the benefit of adult women and girls. One of these branches has been working at Satara for the last two years and the second branch—called the Lady Thackersey Baramati Branch—was opened at Baramati on the 15th instant with due ceremony. The place was tastefully decorated and there were many ladies of the leading families of different communities present on the occasion. Shrimant Sardar G. K. *alias* Bapusaheb Kale, District Judge of Trana presided. A few girls having recited prayer and sung welcome songs, composed for the occasion, Mr. Bhagwat opened the proceedings of the meeting and in a speech said how with the co-operation of the local people the final stage of the commencement of the actual work had been reached. He was followed by Shrimant Raje Saheb of Malegaon, who expressed his appreciation the Sewa Sadan being conducted on strictly non-sectarian lines to promote its activities in rural areas for the benefit of the poor agricultural population, and thanked the promoters of the Poona Sewa Sadan and Sir Vithaldas for his generosity on behalf of the Taluka and assured them of their help and co-operation in this matter. Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, explained how the starting of the Sewa Sadan activities would help the co-operators and their families in improving their health and he also explained the benefits of maternity and infant welfare. He was followed by Mr. Devadhar, General Secretary of the Poona Sewa Sadan, and in the course of his long speech he mentioned that one of the aims of his institution was the preparation of women workers for rural population. He explained the need of the spread of education amongst women for national advancement and laid great stress on the importance of adult education of women, even in rural areas. He mentioned the difficulties in the way of such work and need for cordial help on the part of the local people and also the villagers. It was further stated that if India wanted to keep pace with the advancing world, she could not afford to neglect the education of women, aiming at their self-reliance, economic independence and enlightened trend and patriotic citizenship of modern India. Mr. Devadhar dwelt at great length on various stages of the remarkable growth of this institution during the last twelves years and mentioned that there were nearly 950 women, taking advantage of the varied and practical courses of instruction through its 9 or 10 departments. The cardinal aim of the institution was to extend its operations to rural areas, and to bring the rural population within the sphere of influence of its activities. He appealed to the audience for help for ultimately putting the branch on a self-reliant and self-supporting basis.

WORK FOR BARAMATI BRANCH.

Mr. Devadhar then detailed the various items of work that could be undertaken by this branch. He said that it would undertake the work of educating the girls in primary standards IV, V and VI leading up to their education at a training college. A sewing class would be started for the benefit of poor women, who could afford to spend three hours in the day. There would be attached to this educational work a class to teach English to women, who had completed their vernacular education. A series of fortnightly lectures in first aid, home-nursing and subjects of general interests would be arranged and a Library would be maintained in the institution for general reading and culture. The midwife would attend the Infant welfare centre which would be worked with the help of the local Sub-Assistant-Surgeon in charge of the Municipal Dispensary and would attend all calls for cases of confinement and delivery. She would tour in the neighbouring villages to explain benefits of sanitation and hygiene and need for medical help which women in the villages were prevented from securing for want of a woman to give them advice and help in such matters.

In declaring, the branch open the President emphasised the aims and objects of the institution. He said that his recent visit to the institution in Poona gave him thorough satisfaction and he has now quite convinced that the Sewa Sadan was doing very useful work by spreading female education, especially among adult women. He mentioned that as many as 375 of the women students were widows wholly dependent on others for their maintenance. It was the attempt of the Sewa Sadan to render these women self-reliant and self-supporting, at the same time making them useful to the society at large.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the pleasant function was brought to a close by the singing of a national song and the distribution of flowers and *pan-supari*.

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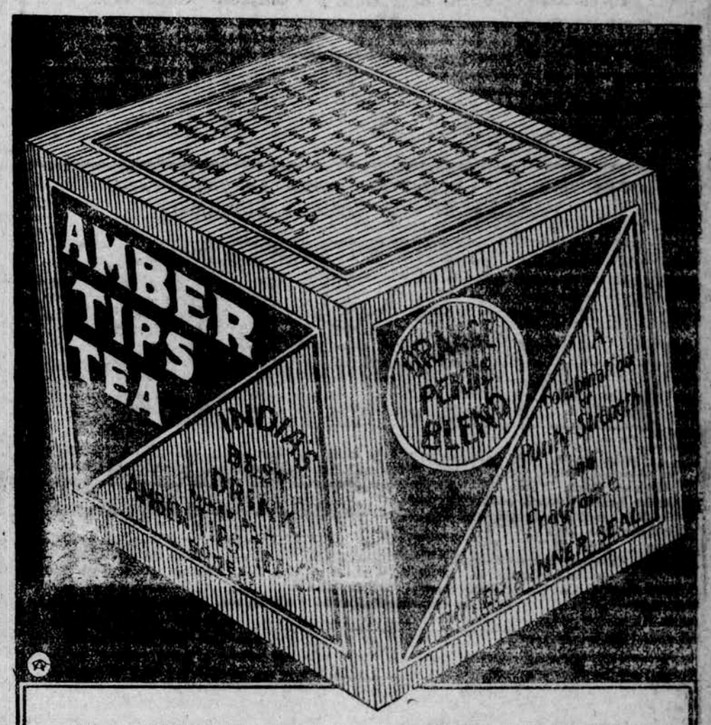

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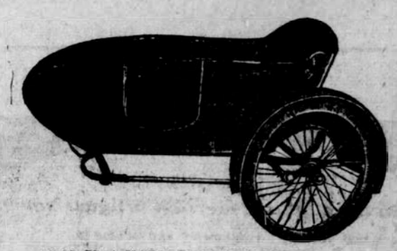

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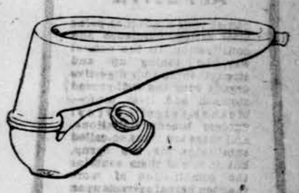

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